

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.
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THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

NO. 38.

The Poet's Corner.

To Annie—On her Birthday.
By LILY LIVINGSTON.

What shall I bring thee, beloved one,
On the happy return of thy natal day?
Fifteen summers are past and gone,
Fifteen winters have flown away,
And left on thy brow no marks of care,
Nor traces of trouble or sorrow there.
I bring thee a gem from my secret soul,
And give it to thee untouched and whole,
Not to be gazed on by passers by,
But to be treasured for thy loving eye—
'Tis the jewel of love from a loving friend;
That jewel is thine 'till life shall end.
May love thrive for thee a garden of truth,
May thy girlhood go pleasantly by,
May sorrow never sicken thy season of youth,
May tempests never trouble thy sky,
May honored old age crown thy fair young
brow,
May thy days be as happy and pleasant as now.
Annie, I bring thee this simple lay,
And give it to thee on thy natal day,
It comes from the heart, (else it had not come)
It comes to thee from a loving one.
'Annie, dear Annie, now tell me true,
Will you not love me as I love you?'
Gettysburg, June, 1858.

To—Morrow.
By LILY LIVINGSTON.

What'er the grief that dims the eye,
What'er the cause of sorrow,
We turn us to the weeping sky,
And say, "We'll smile to-morrow."
And when from those we love we part,
From home we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our aching heart,
We'll meet again to-morrow.
But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away.
And when that morrow too is past—
(A yesterday of sorrow)—
Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,
With visions of to-morrow.

Select Miscellany.

No!
The shortest word in the language is
the hardest for some persons to use—
Some people are so constituted that it
is utterly impossible to pronounce a small
but important word of two letters, and
this inability has led to their utter ruin.
Indeed, most of us have at one time or
another been sufferers from a sudden
refusal of the lips to form that ugly lit-
tle word NO. A bright-eyed, vivacious
young damsel, waits on you with a sub-
scription book and pencil ready to enter
your name. She is canvassing for a
new periodical, a charity, a fair and
superior—if don't matter what—and she
wants your name and cash. You abominate
the periodicals as trash, are convinced
that the charity is a humbug, and
thoroughly despise the object for
which the fair and supper is got up, but
you can't, for the life of you, say No to
the appeal of that pleasant voice and
those sparkling eyes, and you are dole-
ful at once out of your cash, and your good
temper for the next hour.

James rushes into your office. He
wants your attention for a moment to
a trifling matter. He has a note that
he wishes discounted; the cashier re-
quires another name to it; will be all
right, you know; taken up as soon as
due; never hear from it again. You
can't say No, and so place your name
on the fatal piece of paper. Sixty days
are gone, and so is Jones. The paper
you do hear from again, but Jones you
don't. The word of two letters, used
in the right place, would have saved a
good many hard dollars.

Every one of our readers can recall
times where the use of the little word
would have saved much trouble, morti-
fication and loss. In view of the general
inability to pronounce the word at the
right time, would it not be well to
establish classes in our Public Schools
for the special purchase of practising
this expressive monosyllable?

The Brain-Clock.
Our brains are seventy-year clocks.
The Angel of Life winds them up once
for all, then closes the case, and
gives the key into the hand of the An-
gel of the Resurrection.

Tic-tac! tic-tac! go the wheels of
thought; our will cannot stop them;
they cannot stop themselves; sleep can-
not stop them; madness only makes
them go faster; death alone can break
into the case, and seizing the ever-
swinging pendulum, which we call the
heart, silence at last the clicking of the
terrible escapement we have carried so
long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

A little urchin in the Sabbath
School at G., was asked, a few
Sundays ago, "What our Savior said
when he knew Judas had betrayed him?"
The urchin scratched his head a few
moments, and gravely answered, "Eter-
nal vigilance is the price of liberty!"
The teacher smiled.

At the paper mill of William
Clark & Co., Northampton, a bale of
rags was recently opened, which came
from the scene of the Crimean war.—
Pillow cases, sheets, shirts, bandages,
surgical aprons, remnants and parts of
clothing, stained with blood, told of suf-
fering and sorrow.

A rich man one day asked a man
of wit what sort of a thing opulence
was.
"It is a thing," replied the philoso-
pher, "which can give a rascal the ad-
vantage over an honest man."

A penny saved is twice earned.

Rapidity of Thought in Dreaming.

A very remarkable circumstance, and
an important point of analogy, is to be
found in the extreme rapidity with
which the mental operations are per-
formed, or rather with which the ma-
terial changes on which the ideas de-
pend, are excited in hemispherical ge-
glia. It would appear as if a whole
series of acts, that would really occupy
along lapse of time, passed through the
mind in one instant. We have in
dreams, no true perception of the lapse
of time.—A strange property of mind!
for if such be also its property when
entered into the eternal disembodied
state, time will appear to us eternity.—
The relations of space as well as time
are also annihilated, so that almost
while an eternity is compressed into a
moment, infinite space is traversed mo-
mentarily by thought. There are
numerous illustrations of this on record.
A gentleman dreamt that he had enlisted
as a soldier, joined his regiment, de-
serted, was apprehended, carried back,
tried, condemned to be shot, and at last
led out for execution. After the usual
preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke
with the report, and found that a noise
in the adjoining room, had at the same
moment produced the dream and awak-
ened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie
dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic,
and spent a fortnight in America. In
embarking, on his return, he fell into
the sea, and awakening in the fright
found that he had not been in bed ten
minutes.

A Mixed-up Lawsuit.

An exchange paper tells of a "mixed-
up lawsuit" which came in Vermont
last fall. It seems that Smith shot a
rabit dog that was trespassing on his
lot, and belonging to one Davidson.—
Dog ran into the road and frightened a
horse belonging to one Shufelt. Shufelt's
horse ran away, upset a wagon,
and broke a leg belonging to W. H.
Patterson. The question now is, who
shall Patterson sue for damages—Smith,
Shufelt, or Davidson? As Smith had
caused the accident, Shufelt allows that
Smith should foot the bill. Smith's
counsel objects to this by saying that
Smith was doing a lawful act in a law-
ful manner, and that, as the horse was
frightened by the dog, the owner of the
dog (Davidson) should pay the dam-
ages. Davidson's lawyer claims, on the
contrary, that he is not held, because
the dog was not mad; and if he were
mad, he would not have frightened the
horse had Smith attended to his own
business and let the dog alone. How
the question will come out will be
known in June, when the court sits.

Miraculous Escape.

At a recent fire in Boston, a woman appeared at one of
the third story windows of the burning
building, frantic and despairing. There-
upon the persons below called on her to
take courage and observe their direc-
tions, and they would save her. They
then as many as could join, formed a
circle, each man extending his arms
horizontally, and grasping with his
right hand the right hand of the man
opposite, their arms crossed the way.
They then told her to kneel upon the window sill,
and to incline her body in such a way
as to free her head from the wall and to
fall sideways. All being ready she
threw herself from the third story win-
dow! Not a man drew back—all stood
firm, and the poor woman was received
in safety on that platform of human
hands and arms—arms nerved by no-
ble hearts!

We have some funny stories about
the freshets in the West, but here is one
from the Memphis Appeal, which is a
trifle ahead of any of the others: "The
Kate Praboe on her last trip had among
her passengers a gentleman of Bolivar,
who was going to see a friend of his fifty
miles up the river. His business was
this: One day last week he saw a non-
descript sort of article floating down
the Mississippi near his plantation; it
resembled a miniature Noah's ark, with
the hull knocked off. Curiosity led him
to board it when he was astonished to
find himself in the store of a friend re-
siding fifty miles up the river. The
contents were not greatly injured. He
tied the store to the shore, and started
off to let his trading friend know where
he might find his lost place of business."

Man looks upon life just as he
does upon women—there is no living
with them, and he can't live without
them. He will run after them, and rather
than be held, will lose his coat-tail
and character—kiss them for love, and
kiss them for leading him into trouble.
So is life. He partakes of its pleasures,
and then curses it for its pains; gathers
bouquets of bliss, and when their bloom-
soms have faded, he finds himself in pos-
session of a branch of briars, which is
all owing to a little incident that occur-
red in paradise when man was as green
as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspecting
as a tree toad in a thunder storm.—He
was told to increase and multiply, and
so he accordingly increased his cares,
and curses, and multiplied his miseries,
and peopled the world with a parcel of
candidates for perdition, and I am one
of them.

A sturdy-looking man in Cleve-
land, a short time since, while busily
engaged in cowering a dandy, who had
insulted his daughter, being asked
what he was doing, replied: "Cutting
a swell," and continued his amusement
without further interruption.

Why can't the captain of a vessel
keep a memorandum of the weight of
his anchor, instead of weighing it ev-
ery time he leaves port?

A Yankee Outwitted.

A Hoosier correspondent of the West-
ern (Ind.) Herald tells, in the follow-
ing, a good one, how a Yankee notion
peddler was taken in by the Spencer-
villians, of Spencerville, in that State:
Notions drove into town and com-
menced trade, when a merchant stepped
up and selected goods to the amount of
one dollar, and carried them into the
store, and returning with a coon skin,
said:

"Sir, here is your pay for the goods."
"But hold on," said Notions, "I don't
take coon skins for my goods."
"Can't help it now," says the mer-
chant, "the trade is made, and coon
skins is a dollar here—legal tender."
"Well," said Notions, "if them are
your laws here I guess I can stand it,"
and at once conceals a plan to get his
coon skin into something available.—
Getting the coon skin as small as a
compass as possible, he makes for a
solon, and there concludes to spend a
quarter. Holding one hand under his
coat, with the other he beckons up
three or four suckers, and after drink-
ing all round, throws down the coon
skin and demands seventy-five cents
change.

"Yes," says Boniface, "that's a good
dollar," and handing him three musk-
skin skins, says, "Here, sir, in your
change."

Cool Impudence.

Yesterday afternoon a genteel-looking
man walked up to the bar at the
Woodruff House, and called for a whis-
key toddy.—He was served, and he
drank the toddy, he obtained a cigar,
and sat down by the fire and leisurely
puffed it away.—He then called for an-
other toddy, and having placed it be-
neath his vest, he calmly buttoned his
coat, pulled on his gloves, and turning
to the bar keeper, said—
"I am ready."

"You are ready, are you?" replied
the bar keeper; "well, sir, your bill is
twenty-five cents."

"I am aware of that fact," replied the
patron, folding his arms and turning
his face toward the door, "and now I
am ready."

Advice to Single Men.

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep
away from calico. You can no more
play with girls without losing your
heart than you can play at roulette
without losing your money. As doods
very justly observes, the heartstrings of
a woman—like the tendrils of a vine—
are always reaching out for more to
cling to. The consequence is that you
are gone like a one legged stove at a
street auction.

Some people don't know how to

pass a person on the street, and thus
force one to step, first to one side and
then to the other, as if wavering be-
tween two magnets. You should al-
ways pass to the left of a man, and in-
variably give the inside of the side-walk
to a lady.—This will in all cases pre-
vent collision. If you see any dogs in
the pavement, the best you can do is
to kick them off—but be somewhat care-
ful, because there are puppies which
have only two legs.

General Jim Lane.

This notorious vagabond and outlaw
is the head of the Black Republican
party, in Kansas, the man who is the
tool and agent of the Massachusetts
Emigrant Aid Society, and whose
tracks have been marked by blood in all
sections of that unhappy Territory.
Scarce an outrage has been committed
in Kansas which cannot be traced di-
rectly to the maneuvers and intrigues
of this bad man. The desperado Mon-
gomery, who recently traversed the
southern part of Kansas, murdering
civil, unoffending people, and robbing
public offices, bears a military commis-
sion signed by this man Lane as Gen-
eral of the military forces of Kansas.
But desperate and unprincipled as LANE
was known to be, recent facts have
come to light which add fresh tints to
his diabolical character. In late num-
ber of the Herald of Freedom, a Black
Republican journal published in the
Territory of Kansas, JAMES REDPATH,
the editor of that paper, and who his
political position well acquainted with
the action of LANE, says:

"We are ready to swear in any Court
of Justice, or to make solemn affidavit
of the fact, that Gen. Lane intimated
to us that if Gov. Denver challenged
him, he would have him put out of the
way by the secret order known as the
Danites."

This secret order of Danites, are a
band of men organized by the Mormons,
bound together by the most horrid and
blasphemous oaths, whose business is
to remove by steel, bullet or poison any
person who may become obnoxious to
the rulers of that religious community.
To this band of organized murderers
Jim Lane belongs, and he has used his
members to carry out his schemes of
violence and misrule in all parts of
Kansas. It is these men who "shrieked
for freedom" in Kansas, and for the
support of whom money was raised in
many of the churches in the Eastern
and Middle States. What will these
pious intermeddlers say to this exposé,
coming from one of their own political
brethren, who know LANE intimately?
Will they still "shriek for freedom,"
and send on their funds for the support
of JIM LANE, the Kansas head of the
Mormon order of Danites? We shall
see.—Pennsylvania.

Size of the West.

Illinois would make
forty such States as Rhode Island, and
Minnesota sixty. Missouri is more than
half as large as Italy, and larger than
Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Swit-
zerland. Missouri and Illinois are larg-
er than England, Ireland, Scotland and
Wales.

At Lyons they manufacture a
species of silk for ladies' dresses so thick
and stuff as to obviate the necessity of
crinoline. The coat of such a dress is
about twelve hundred francs!

A lady at Mobile, having lost her
tooth, found them in the craw of a tur-
key, after killing seven turkeys not
guilty.

The last excuse for crinoline, is,
that the "weaker vessels" need much
hooping.

He that loses his conscience has
nothing left worth keeping.

Spare the Birds.

The last Legislature of this State
passed an Act of which the following is
an abstract:
That from and after the passage of
this act, it shall not be lawful for any
person within this Commonwealth to
shoot, kill, or in any way trap or de-
stroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or
any other insectivorous bird, at any
season of the year, under the penalty of
two dollars.

No person shall shoot or destroy any
pheasant between the first day of Janu-
ary and the first day of September, or
any woodcock between the first day of
January and the fourth day of July, or
any partridge or rabbit, between the
first day of January and the first of
October, under the penalty of five dol-
lars for each and every offence.

No person shall buy, or cause to be
bought, or carry out of this State, for
the purpose of supplying any private
or public house or market, any pheasant
partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless
the same shall have been shot or taken
in the proper season; under a penalty
of five dollars for each and every of-
fence.

No person shall at any time wilfully
destroy the eggs or nests of any birds
mentioned in the different sections of
this act, under a penalty of two dollars
for each and every offence.

The possession of any of the game
and birds mentioned, shot or otherwise
destroyed out of season, shall be prima
facie evidence to convict.

Any person offending against any of
the provisions of this act, and being
thereof convicted by an alderman or
justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the
court or affirmation of one or more wit-
nesses, for every such offence, shall
forfeit the fine or fines attached to the
same, one-half to the use of the county
in which the complaint is made, and the
other half to the use of the informer; and
if the offender shall refuse to pay the
said forfeiture, he shall be committed to
the jail of the proper county for
every such offence, for the space of two
days, without bail or mainprize. Pro-
vided, however, that such conviction be
made within sixty days after the com-
mitting of the offence.

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Tall Men.

Byrno, a famous Irish giant,
who died in London, some years
since, measured eight feet two inches.
Cornelius Magrath, who died in the
year 1790, measured seven feet eight
inches. Edward Malone, another Irish-
man, was seven feet eight inches, and
was nearly equal in stature and size to
Daniel Cardanus, a Swedish giant.

Clezeleon, the famous anatomist, speaks
of a skeleton discovered in a Roman
camp near St. Alban's, England, which
he judged to be eight feet four inches
high. Gath, according to Bishop
Cambrian, was eleven feet high, and
Maximilian the Emperor was nine feet
high.

Philanthropy that Pays Well.

The British reap greater advantages from
their war upon the slave trade than
they are willing to confess. They have,
by means of it, almost monopolized the
important trade in palm oil and other
products of the West Coast of Africa,
which by the last British return, ex-
ceeded twelve millions of dollars per
year.

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forty such States as Rhode Island, and
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Kansas Robberies.

The depredations committed in Kan-
sas, by the Jim Lane party, are just
now the general topic of comment by
men of all parties. Wrong cannot long
exist without retribution. Men, honest
in their motives and intentions, may be
led astray for a period, but will turn
when truth divests them of their blind-
ness. The purity which appears in the
estimation of some to have surrounded
the movements of the Lane faction in
Kansas, is fast wearing away. The fol-
lowing, from the New York Times, a
Republican organ, meets the question
in reference to Montgomery's move-
ments:

We are afraid the Journal will not be
able fully to relieve that party from all
responsibility in the premises. This
Montgomery is an officer of the "regular
army" of Kansas, and holds a captain's
commission in the Kansas militia, or-
ganized by act of the Free State Terri-
torial Legislature, and of which Gen-
eral "Jim Lane" is the commander-in-
Chief. When he first began his opera-
tions it was announced in the Free
State papers that he was protecting the
Free State men from outrage,—as his
proceedings grew more questionable, it
was stated that he found it necessary
to remove from the neighborhood the Pro-
slavery men who had so greatly an-
noyed the settlers. At the outset he
was admitted to be acting in the exer-
cise of the authority with which he had
been clothed by Lane as his superior
officer. Now that he is seen to be plain-
ly a thief and a robber, the party is of
course interested in repudiating him;
but it would act much more to the pur-
pose if it would hang him. It is all very
well to protest and disavow his pro-
ceedings, but this is not enough. They
must be arrested. General Lane, as
the head of the military authority of
the territory, has full power to send
against him a force sufficient to capture
him and bring him to a speedy account
for his outrages. If he does not do it,
he must expect to be held accountable
for them. So far, certainly, we have
seen no sufficient indications of a deter-
mination on the part of the Free-State
authorities to put a stop to these law-
less proceedings. On the contrary, there
is an evident inclination, if not to
justify, at least to palliate and excuse
them, upon the alleged ground that the
Free-State settlers have suffered so
much from Border-ruffianism that it is
not at all surprising they should them-
selves in turn transgress the law.

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Our National Defences.

The Washington Union urges the importance
of strengthening the national defences.—
It is persuaded that, while the adminis-
tration is deeply sensible of its duty to
protect the people from actual aggres-
sion, or in the anticipation of danger,
there is gross inadequacy in the appro-
priations for the contingency of a war.

Great Chess Playing.

M. Paulsen,
the champion chess-player, has just
completed at Chicago, the feat of play-
ing ten simultaneous games of chess
blind-folded. Of these he won seven,
and three were drawn games.

The old Spanish quarter dollars

are in such bad odor in some parts of
the State that they can be bought up
at 12 and 13 cents apiece.

The grasshoppers of the West

are said to be on their way to the Middle
States. We have enough "plagues"
here already.

Sending up your plate twice for

soup is considered a breach of etiquette
among the codfish aristocracy. Among
sensible men, it is a sign you are hun-
gry and relish the soup.

Information.—The woman who in-

quired whether "it is lawful to hang
clothes on Mason and Dixon's line"
has been informed that it is just as prop-
er to do so as it would be to plant
beans around the North Pole.

Never deceive one who has be-

frinded you—never impair confidence
that is cherished—never, if possible, vi-
olate an engagement.

"Pooh! pooh!" said a wife to

her expiring husband as he strove to
utter a few parting words, "don't stop
to talk."

There is a policeman in every

man's conscience—even though you
may not always find him on the beat.

Hon. J. Glatney Jones.
It is very amusing to notice the vi-
olent manner in which the gentleman
has been assailed by the opponents of
Democracy within the past few weeks.
Occupying a prominent position in the
House of Representatives and recog-
nized as the warm personal friend of the
President, he has been made the target
for all kinds of venomous shafts aimed
from all quarters and by all sections
of the opposition. So general has this as-
sault become that he now occupies the
enviable position of being "one of the
best abused men in the country."

We congratulate Mr. Jones upon this
happy result. It is proof conclusive
that he is doing his duty as a Demo-
crat. It is the strongest evidence of his
incorruptible integrity and political hon-
esty. Always ready to stand up for the
great principles of his party and never
found wanting when the good old cause
needs defenders, it is no wonder that
he should prove a thorn in the side of
those whose efforts are constantly di-
rected to the prostration of the Demo-
cratic flag. It would be strange, indeed, if
such men should admire him, or even
be generous enough to do him justice.
But their attempts to drag him down
will only result in making him stronger
than ever in the affections of the De-
mocracy of his own State and through-
out the country, and he need not, there-
fore, have any sleepless nights on ac-
count of these indecent assaults upon his
good name and character.—York Ga-
zette.

Era of Good Feelings.

The New York Tribune is for a gener-
al make-up of odds and ends, a univer-
sal wipe-out of old political grudges,
and a perfect fraternization of all who
wish to have a share in the public plan-
der. The editor of that notorious pa-
per is opposed to having three parties
in that State at the next election—of-
fers to advocate the re-election of Messrs.
Haskin and Clarke, recreant Democrats
in Congress, without why or wherefore.
Anything to make the next national
House of Representatives "anti-Buchan-
an." The editor expects great things
to be done in favor of the "no party"
party, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio
and Indiana; but there is a possibility
that he will be woefully disappointed.
He will please let us know by the first
mail when his "good time coming"
shall have actually arrived.—says the
Philadelphia Evening Argus.

The Case Stated.

The following, from the Pennsylvan-
ian, clearly, though briefly, states the
position of our government and people
in regard to the detention and capture
of American vessels by British cruisers:

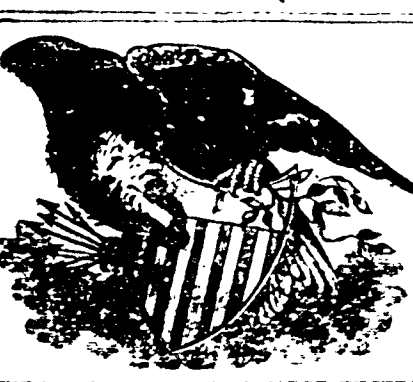
The country, however, may rely up-
on the patriotism and wisdom of the
President, and the hearty co-operation
of Congress, with references to the ad-
justment of present difficulties, and the
prevention of future ones in the future.

The right of visitation and search hav-
ing been distinctly repudiated by the
Report of the Senate Committee on
Foreign Affairs, the whole question is
now fairly before the Government of
Great Britain, and they must choose
between deciding it forever, or coming
in open and direct conflict with this
nation. They can no longer evade the
main issue, the right of search, by a
pretended desire for the suppression of
the slave trade. The trick is stale, and
will no longer deceive even the most
superficial observer. If they wish to
run a gant on the slavery question, Na-
poleon III and his scheme for opening
the traffic in slaves in all the French
colonies, is something against which to
splinter a lance. As for this country
and people, they are determined that
in the future no foreign nation shall in-
sult our nationality or board and search
our vessels while the national flag is
flying over the same.

Our National Defences.—The Wash-

ington Union urges the importance of
strengthening the national defences.—
It is persuaded that, while the adminis-
tration is deeply sensible of its duty to
protect the people from actual aggres-
sion, or in the anticipation of danger,
there is gross inadequacy in the appro-
priations for the contingency of a war.

The Compiler.



Monday Morning, June 14, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
CAVAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Important from Utah!—The President, on Thursday last, communicated to Congress a dispatch from Gov. Cumming, by which, he says, there is reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah are terminated. He congratulates Congress on the auspicious event, and says the three regiments of volunteers will not be wanted.

The prospect of a war between England and this country is dissipating. The former will disavow the searches in the Gulf.

Clark Koonitz, Esq., has retired from the Frederick Maryland Union, on account of failing health. Messrs. Johnson and Cole continue, as editors and proprietors, in whose hands the paper will lose nothing in interest or standing.

We see by the St. Louis papers that two lots of new wheat have been received there—one from Tennessee and the other from Mississippi—four weeks earlier than last year. They brought \$2.10 and \$2.25 per bushel.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has issued orders for a grand encampment of the volunteer forces of the State, to take place at Williamsport on the 7th of September next. Amongst the important items in the military bulletin is one which calls on "the aide-de-camp and all other officers of the grand staff of the commander-in-chief, to be present, armed and equipped in full parade dress." There will soon be stirring times amongst the thousands of gallant "colonels" whose military duties have hitherto been regarded in a Pickwickian sense. Let them prepare to buckle their armor on and "camp out" in the valleys of Lycoming.

The Opposition in this Congressional district may, or may not, quarrel about their nominee for Congress—just as they please. The Star is quite mistaken in supposing that we, or the Democracy of the several counties, care a straw about it. The most "thoroughly tested reputation" of the opposition candidate, whoever he may be, will not save him from defeat. Do as you prefer, gentlemen. It's no funeral of ours.

The Know Nothing and Black Republican factions have united in a call for a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 14th of July next. They tried a similar game last year and the year before, and yet were "whipped out of their boots"—as they will be again. Kansas is a "dead rock in the pit," so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and without some such distracting issue there is no possibility of the "mulatto" party succeeding. The Democracy have had time for the "second sober thought."

Illinois Politics.—Mr. HAYNE, late United States District Attorney for Illinois, and hitherto a strong supporter of Judge Douglas, has written a letter urging the necessity of a union of the Democratic party, and taking the ground that, as the Kansas question has been settled, there can be no longer any reason for maintaining a position of hostility to the Administration.

Pensions to Widows and Orphans.—The President of the United States has promptly signed the bill extending the provisions of the first section of the act of 3rd February, 1853, so as to continue for life to the widows the half-pay allowed by said act, and where there are no widows, to the children under sixteen years of age. Widows receiving pensions under special acts are also included in this beneficent measure.

Death of a United States Senator.—Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, United States Senator from Texas, and the successor of Gen. Kask, died on Friday evening week, in Washington, of consumption. His term would have expired on the 4th of March next. He had been a prominent man in Texas politics, and was formerly Governor of the State.

By the fatal accident which occurred in Boston harbor, through the capsizing of the yacht "Prairie Flower," no less than seven lives were sacrificed.

In South Carolina and Georgia they are rejoicing over luscious cherries, pears and apricots.

The Athens (Tenn.) Post learns that engagements for new wheat have been made at 65 cents per bushel.

"It Won't Quite Win."

The following is one of the best delineated pictures of Black Republicanism we have yet seen. It is from the Quincy (Illinois) Herald, one of Judge Douglas's organs. Whether it reflects his sentiments in regard to this dangerous, because sectional, party, we cannot predict; but the article has in itself sufficient weight to arrest the attention of every reader:

Black Republican Prospects.—The Black Republicans have been flatteringly themselves for some time past that they would profit vastly in consequence of differences of opinion that existed among the Democrats on the Kansas question. Now that the Kansas question has been removed, at least for the present, from the arena of national politics, their prospects are not quite so bright as they were. They manifest a good deal of concern lest the Democracy shall be able to unite once more and give their common foe a gentle drubbing throughout the country. To prevent this, their newspapers volunteer long lectures to Buchanan men upon the wrongs and injuries they have suffered at the hands of the Douglas Democrats; and on the other hand, they think it very pious to sustain the Administration in any of its measures, since they found cause of difference upon one solitary question. Because the Buchanan Democrats violated one of the ten commandments, they think the Douglas Democrats should turn round and violate, and refuse to co-operate with the Administration in carrying out the other nine.

All this is certainly very disinterested, but we suspect it won't quite win. We have no idea the Democrats will either agree or disagree about anything, for the purpose, or with a view to please the Black Republicans. Whatever they do, generally speaking, is done to please themselves, and to beat the Black Republican. Nor do we perceive exactly that in the matter upon which there has recently been some difference of opinion among Democrats, the Black Republicans have achieved any particular laurels, or done anything calculated to vindicate their political integrity or to increase public confidence in their political consistency. They have sworn, all along, that Congress ought to dictate institutions to the Territories, and that Congress ought to decide for the Territories the question of slavery, at all events, whether it decided any other question or not. Yet they turn right about and complain that Congress proposed to settle the slavery question for the people of Kansas, and that the people of that Territory were not permitted to settle it for themselves! They argued that the people of the Territories were not capable of self-government; and yet, they turn about and grumble like bears with sore heads, that the people of Kansas were not permitted to govern themselves! They wanted the Missouri compromise restored, and yet they voted for the Montgomery bill in Congress, which knocked the Missouri compromise a harder and a deadlier lick upon the head than it ever before received. They professed to be in favor of the admission of free States into the Union, and yet their leaders in Congress are speaking against the admission of Oregon, because her Constitution does not recognize the negro as the equal of the white man. In all this, we confess we can't exactly perceive that the Black Republicans have promoted their political prospects half as much as they evidently imagine they have. Instead, therefore, of spending so much of their precious time in efforts to promote divisions among the Democracy, we conclude they had better devote all their spare time to the work of patching up the holes in their own rickety structure. There will be quite enough work for them to do to protect their own household from invasion, before the summer campaign is over. Many of their deluded followers have had their eyes fairly and fully opened to the wretched and hypocritical inconsistencies of the Black Republican creed and platform, during the last few months, and will most likely refuse to co-operate with the leaders of that sectional and treasonable faction any longer.

In short, we look upon the prospects of the Black Republicans as far gloomier than they were a year ago. No matter what may be the result of the vote in Kansas, the occupation of Black Republicanism will be gone, unless it shall conclude to fall back upon its favorite dogma of negro equality. If the people of Kansas decide to come into the Union, that is the end of it; and if they decide otherwise, the matter is ended, anyhow, for the present. In any event, and under any circumstances, therefore, we can see nothing in the prospects of the Black Republican party that is calculated, in the least, to cheer the drooping spirits of the earnest and most sanguine fanatic among them. With similar prospects before them, we should seriously apprehend any other party would go into "liquidation," or dilapidation, forthwith.

Official Corruption in Iowa.—At the late session of the Legislature of Iowa a special committee was appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the location of the capital at Des Moines. Before this committee, evidence was given, showing that the Black Republican commissioners who had charge of the location, received in the way of bribes more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of property. Certain witnesses refused to testify to most important points in the investigation, and though the committee reported them as contumacious, the Black Republican House neglected or refused to compel them to testify—thus attempting to throw a cloak over the villainy of the commissioners. So we go.

Congressman.—The opposition papers of Gettysburg, the Star and the Sentinel, claim their next Congressional candidate for Adams County, and advocate the nomination of EDWARD McPHERSON, Esq. There can be no dispute about the strength of their claim, but for all that, they will have to surrender to Franklin. Col. McClure has it all fixed, and kick as they will, they will have to accept him as their candidate. —Chambersburg Spirit.

The opposition papers, some weeks ago, made a desperate onset upon the Secretary of War, in regard to the Fort Snelling sale. The House of Representatives has since, by a decided vote, sustained the integrity and high character of that gentleman—and the question now is who will those "hard-up" and unprincipled editors next attack?

The Opposition journals have "a hard road to travel"—verily.—"Kansas shrieking" has become unprofitable—the people seem determined to be humbugged by it no longer.—Know Nothing "Sam" has been thoroughly exposed, and kicked out of all decent company. Thus the two leading hobbies of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism are repudiated and ignored. What, then, is left their editors? Nothing—literally nothing.—But to make some show of opposition to the Democracy, and to hide the past iniquities of their own party—a party whose history is a continuous record of extravagance, speculation and fraud—they are endeavoring to create the impression that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is unnecessarily increasing government expenditures—just as tho' the President, and not Congress, had control of the appropriations. They carefully refrain from all mention of the heavy amounts required for the Utah war, the strengthening of our Navy, and other items called for by the actual wants of the country. To those facts they expect to blind the eyes of the people, and gull them into the support of their candidates at the next election. But we are quite ready to enter the next canvass in opposition to the one-plank platform of our political opponents, the extravagance of the present Administration. If they do not find themselves holding the hot end of the poker before it is over, we will consent to go into a minority.

The Tariff Bribery Investigation.—The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of money for the purpose of influencing the passage of the tariff of 1857, by the Thirty-fourth Congress, have made a report in which are given some rich revelations. It appears from the Committee's report that a New England firm, Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & Co., who were engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, expended some \$87,000, in "lobbying" and other appliances to procure the passage of the tariff of 1857. The Committee have been unable to trace any of this money into the hands of members of Congress, though it can scarcely be doubted that some of it found lodgment in Congressional pockets. \$5,000 of the fund was paid to THURLOW WEED, who is the editor of the Albany Evening Journal and one of the chief priests of Abolition Republicanism, for his services as "bore" in Congress. \$1,500 of the fund was given to Mr. J. N. RYAN, President of the American Councils of the city of New York, "for the purpose (says the Committee) of getting up resolutions in favor of the measure and procuring their passage through the Councils of the American party," &c., &c. \$9,500 was also paid to the New York Journal of Commerce, "for collecting and publishing statistics." Interesting disclosures these, are they not, reader?—Here we have the leaders of the two political factions who are so loudly clamorous for a high tariff, accepting pay for their labors in effecting a reduction of the Democratic Tariff of 1846! Here we have "Sam" (immaculate and unapproachable "Sam") for the consideration of \$1,000, inscribing on his banners the resolution of his Councils for a low tariff! Here we have "Sambo" (patriotic and incorruptible "Sambo") busily employed, for his wages of \$5,000, in reducing the duty on wool! Here we have all the Protectionists for a few paltry thousands, selling their creed and throwing their principles to the devil!

In the lower house of the last Congress, it will be remembered, the opposition had a considerable majority. The "Republicans" elected their nominee (Banks) for Speaker, and had the control of the committees and the machinery of legislation generally. But notwithstanding all this, the bill to reduce the tariff rates fixed by the Congress of 1846 passed the "Republican" House, and became, through the action of the "Republicans," the law of the land.—This seems a little strange, no doubt, when it is remembered what great sticklers the Republicans are for a high tariff. The following, from the report of the Tariff Bribery Committee, may throw light on the mystery:—"It is proper for us to say that at the time Mr. Weed was not the publisher of a newspaper, that he held no office and that his personal exertions and influence were sought for, or obtained. But it is also true that, perhaps, no man in the country exerted a larger, or more controlling influence over the 'Republican' party than Mr. Weed."

We, therefore, reason thus: Thurlow Weed had a powerful and controlling influence over the "Republicans" in the last Congress; Thurlow Weed was bought by the low tariff men; ergo, the "Republicans" in the last Congress voted for the low tariff. From this we further conclude that the "Republicans"—their noisy professions to the contrary notwithstanding—don't care a fig for a high tariff, especially so long as they have access to the money chests of the low tariff men.—Belford Gazette.

The opposition papers, some weeks ago, made a desperate onset upon the Secretary of War, in regard to the Fort Snelling sale. The House of Representatives has since, by a decided vote, sustained the integrity and high character of that gentleman—and the question now is who will those "hard-up" and unprincipled editors next attack?

Disturbances in New Orleans.

The telegraphic intelligence from New Orleans realizes the apprehensions, long indulged, that the people of that city would be driven to some violent and revolutionary resort in order to terminate the bloody rule of the Know Nothing ruffians, who have for the last three years maintained a reign of terror over that unfortunate city. A recent movement of the respectable and orderly citizens, regardless of political divisions, to elect a ticket for Mayor, Recorder, and Aldermen, has precipitated this lamentable—we might perhaps say, inevitable appeal to force. The whole city government, including a police of several hundred men, has been in the hands of the very worst class of ruffians, criminals, and refugees from justice, who have been supported, protected, and incited by unprincipled demagogues and speculators upon the city treasury, and virtually invested with the control of the property and lives of the citizens. Murderers, professional fighting men, graduates of the penitentiary, were appointed to offices of great responsibility—even to judicial posts. All attempts to hold these parties responsible for any of their violence have been prevented by the interposition of persons in high places. Judges have been assaulted and menaced, jurors waylaid and threatened, witnesses bought or spirited away, prisoners released by violence, and every act of lawlessness committed which could mark a community in a state of barbarian chaos. It is to get rid of the terrible incubus that the people—the orderly and peaceful citizens—have been driven to organize a vigilance committee. They will doubtless meet with a violent resistance, and we shall wait with much anxiety further intelligence of the movement. We need not say how much such events are to be deprecated and condemned by all good citizens.—Union.

Injustice to the Robber Montgomery.

We observe that the Republican press continue, under the lead of the Albany Evening Journal, to repudiate the robber Montgomery, one of the leaders of the Lane-Republican party in Kansas. We have no doubt of the fact that Montgomery is a great villain; and we hold like opinions in reference to Lane and a large portion of his associates.—They commenced their work as outlaws; and what we complain of is, that Lane should be regarded now, simply because his friends have got control of the territorial government of Kansas, as any different from or better than Montgomery. They belong to and are graduates of the same free school of Kansas glory. Their military education and life have been confined to denouncing the constituted authorities of the country; and Montgomery, who is no more a robber and outlaw than before, carries out his part of the work with relentless barbarity against all who disagreed with him and Lane two years ago. We are clear that Montgomery should be arrested and hung. There is no doubt of it. He is a robber and a murderer, besides being a general outlaw. But how is it possible to punish Montgomery without inferentially condemning Lane and all the Republicans, in and out of Kansas? We never shall be able to see that outlawry and robbery are any worse in 1858 than they were in 1856. Upon this point we insist that the Republican journals shall enlighten us. It will not do to denounce Montgomery, saying he is a villain. Our point is, that he is acting now as the Republicans acted two years, and even a year ago. When the Tribune comes to speak of Kansas, we trust that judicial journal will give us some light on this subject.

We had no eastern mail on Saturday evening, in consequence, as is reported, of the high water so seriously injuring a bridge on the Railroad four miles below Hanover, as to prevent the afternoon train from crossing.

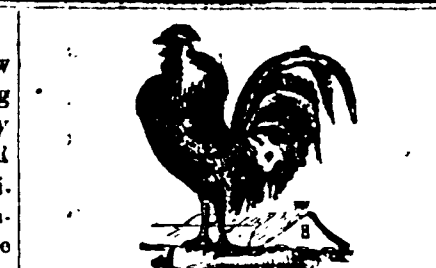
The Northern Central Railroad Company has leased the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Sunbury to Williamsport, and intend running their cars through from Baltimore to the latter place—the arrangement to commence on the first day of July.

The Great Storm in Illinois.—We have full particulars of the fearful disaster, previously reported by telegraph, which befell the village of Ellison, Illinois, on Sunday night week. Of seventy houses in the place, only three remained after the whirlwind passed. Nineteen lives were lost, and ten persons were fatally injured. Fourteen out of the nineteen who are reported as dead, were killed outright. Some fifty persons were maimed, and the survivors are suffering for the necessities of life, their property having been totally destroyed.

Washington, June 11.—Owing to words spoken in debate last night, in the Senate when there was a sharp passage at arms between Messrs. Wilson and Gwin, the latter this morning demanded of the former the usual satisfaction required by the duelling code. Mr. Wilson has taken the ground he assumed in the Brooks' affair, namely, that while he will not fight a duel, he will defend himself if attacked.

Messrs. Seward and Wade were this afternoon engaged in the creditable endeavor to arrange the unfortunate difficulty.

The Hon. John P. Hale has been re-elected United States Senator from New Hampshire.



Brilliant Democratic Victory in Washington!

"Sam" Receives Another Severe Knock!!!—The election in Washington City, on Monday last, resulted in a victory for the Democrats and Anti-Know Nothings more brilliant than we had anticipated. The battle was hotly contested, and the exertions of the friends of the several candidates were very energetic; but Col. BENNET, Dem., was, nevertheless, elected Mayor by the extraordinary majority of 571!!!—while a large majority of the Councilmen are of the same political stamp. At the last preceding Mayor's election our majority was but 27.

This triumph is especially gratifying, both as to time and place. Those "who have been for months endeavoring to patch up an opposition to the Democratic party out of the relics of Know Nothingism, Black Republicanism, and all the other isms that are doomed to an ephemeral existence, were looking with great anxiety to the Washington election, in the hope that their scheme would succeed, and that the Democratic phalanx, with Col. BENNET at its head, would be overthrown. He is known to be a friend to the President—a supporter of his policy,—and a National Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school; and had he been defeated, his defeat would have been hailed by the piebald opposition, all over the Union, as a rebuke of the President, as a verdict against his Administration, and as the beginning of a movement that was to sweep the Democracy from the field in 1860, and inaugurate a sectional party into the high places of the nation. We know that stupendous and almost superhuman efforts were made by the opposition to produce this result, that such proclamation might be made through the length and breadth of the land. But they have failed—utterly failed. The Democracy of Washington nobly did their duty—carried off the honors of the day; and their brethren everywhere congratulate them upon an achievement so nobly and worthily consummated."

Municipal Election.—NORWICH, CONN.

June 7.—At the city election to-day the Democrats elected eight members of the city council to four Republicans. No choice for mayor. The contest was a spirited one.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—Both Houses have again re-considered, and the day now fixed for final adjournment is Monday next.

The Appropriation Bills are engrossing nearly all the time of the working members, and it is more than probable that several measures of immediate moment outside of this range will go over to the next session. Since my last, Messrs. Harris and Hughes, of the House, have had a "misunderstanding," in debate, and a resort to the duelling code was predicted.—Friends interferred, however, and the affair has been brought to an amicable termination. On the heels of this, came another "of like import," between Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, of the Senate, which was also likely to result in a duel; but the proper explanations have brought things all right again between the parties.

The Government will not go into the partnership with Great Britain in the Atlantic Telegraph business. England is evidently grabbing for the lion's share—or, in other words, the entire control of the work. Let her have the whole of the present line, and pay for it, too. We can establish one of our own. American enterprise and capital are ample for almost any undertaking. The election in this city on Monday was an exciting one, and resulted in a most decided Democratic triumph.—The day passed off with less rowdiness than was generally anticipated.

In New Orleans the Know Nothings have carried the day. How could it be otherwise in a city where thieves and cut-throats do as they please, there not being sufficient moral force in the community to bring them to justice? But as the Know Nothing majority has dwindled down from 2500 to less than 800, it is possible the authorities will begin to see the necessity of doing something for the public good, that power may not altogether slip out of their fingers. And the Vigilance Committee is still to be feared, combining in its number as it does the best citizens of New Orleans.

Discredited Banks.—The following Banks of this State are set down among the list of discredited ones in Peterson's Detector:—Bank of Crawford county, Meadville, Pa.; McKean County Bank, Smithport, Pa.; Shagmokin Bank, Shamokin, Pa.; Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.

Destroyed by Lightning.—The barn of Mr. George Spahr, of Washington township, York county, Pa., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm on Monday evening of last week and was entirely destroyed.

A Featful Rate of Speed.—A special train on the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, ran 28 miles in 23 minutes last Monday—a rate of 67 1-5 miles per hour.

There are 32,000 German Methodists in the United States.

Town & County Affairs.

Another Warehouse.

The grain and produce firm of KLINE, FELTER & Co., of Hanover, have leased from Hon. S. R. RUSSELL, ground 120 by 100 feet, on the Railroad, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and close to which the Freight Depot is to be located, upon which they design erecting a large frame Warehouse, to be ready by the time the iron track reaches this place.—These gentlemen are possessed of energy and good business abilities, and will be welcomed into our midst. Who will next exhibit an evidence of enterprise?

Cemetery Election.

At the election for President and Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, on Monday last, the following persons were re-elected, to serve the ensuing year: President, D. McConaghy, Esq. Managers, Rev. Dr. S. S. Schmeucker, George Shryock, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Hon. J. B. Danner, Prof. M. Jacobs, II. J. Stahl, and D. McCreary. At a meeting of the Board, on Thursday evening, J. B. Danner was re-elected Treasurer, and H. J. Stahl, Secretary. Peter Thron was continued as Keeper.

Water Company Election.

At the recent election for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, the following were chosen: Managers, Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., James A. Thompson, Hon. S. R. Russell, E. B. Buehler, Esq., and Dr. J. L. Hill. Geo. W. McClellan is the President and S. R. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Board.

Thieves About.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. Non-NEAR GEIGER, for some time past a boarder at the house of FRANCIS BREAN, Esq., in Cumberland township, missed from his purse money to the amount of \$200, in gold—from \$1 to \$20 pieces—and suspecting a person named JOHN A. CROUSE, who was also staying at the house and slept in the same room, for having committed the larceny, he immediately came to town and made complaint before Justice BRINGMAN, who issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of Mr. NICHOLAS WEAVER, who started in pursuit of the suspected person. So far, however, without success.

We are told, also, that one night last week some person not having the fear of an accusing conscience before his eyes, entered the kitchen of Mr. PETER THORN, at the Cemetery, and took therefrom a number of articles—odibles, &c.

Non-Explosive Lamp.

The Coal Oil Lamp, which is attracting so much attention throughout the country, can be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS, in York street, Gettysburg. One distinguishing feature of this Lamp is, it will not explode—another, that the light is regular, steady and brilliant, and can be regulated to suit the fancy. Call and examine the Lamp at the place mentioned, where the oil can also be had.

New Military Hat.

Lieutenant E. G. FAIRBANKS, of the Independent Blues, brought with him from the city a few days ago one of the new Military Hats, recently adopted as the future hat for the United States Soldiers. It is a black slouch, ornamented by a bugle in front and the initials of the company ("I. B.") in brass. The rim is turned up at the one side and supported by an eagle, while on the other is placed a Hungarian plume. The I. B.'s have adopted it and will have them on in a few days. This will be another decided improvement to the company both in appearance and comfort. When you go to Fairbanks' to buy some of their very cheap carpets, about which there is so much talk, just ask to see the new Military Hat.—Star.

The Bridges across the Run on the Mammashburg and Newville roads, at the north side of town, need guard rails, if nothing else. Our town authorities are grossly negligent in regard to this matter, for life and limb are at stake in crossing, these dark nights.

Mr. PHILIP REDDING, of Cumberland township, placed upon our table, the other day, a pair of heads of Lettuce resembling fair-sized cabbage heads. They were exceedingly tender and delicious, and forced us to the conclusion that there is some art in gardening.—Mr. Redding and his good lady have our thanks.

Peterson's Magazine.—The July number of this popular periodical is received. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, we see, begins a thrilling Original Novel, entitled "KING PHILIP'S DAUGHTER." Hereafter, Mrs. S. will write exclusively for "Peterson's Magazine," her own having been merged into it, and her fine corps of contributors transferred to it also. This makes "Peterson" unapproachable in literary merit. A new volume begins with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$2.00 per annum; or, eight copies for \$10.00. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A specimen may be seen at this office.

The picnic season is at hand.—The young folks should be thinking about enjoying it. A day in the country, running over the hills, never hurt anybody.

The crops here-away wear a very promising appearance.

We learn that during the thunder storm of Saturday evening week, the Barn of Mr. GEORGE SKANZKEST, in Reading township, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The horses were by the most active exertions saved; two cows perished in the flames. A lot of farming utensils and horse gears were also burnt. Loss estimated at about \$800. No insurance. Another warning to those not having their property insured.

Struck by Lightning.

A friend at Littlestown informs us that on Friday last, that neighborhood was visited by a perfect torrent of rain, accompanied with most vivid lightning and heavy thunder—so terrific, indeed, as to cause general alarm. The lightning struck into the chimney of the Foundry, and ran down to the first floor, where it struck one of the hands, severely though not dangerously. He was unconscious for some moments.—The rest of the hands escaped without injury. The chimney of Wm. Lanesinger's house was also struck, knocking off the top, and the lightning running down to the lower floor, when it passed out under the wash boards. Curious to state, no one of the inmates was in any wise injured.

In all probability the Cars will commence running on the Littlestown Railroad on the 21st inst., when there will be two regular trains each day—morning and noon.

Mr. S. WEAVER takes first rate Pictures, at from 25 cents up to \$10, sunshine or no sunshine. See his advertisement.

The Rev. THOMAS W. KOPF, late of our Seminary, has sailed for Europe, with a view to improve his health, which is much impaired.

Distressing—A Boy Perished in the Mountains.—An inquest was held on Wednesday last week, by Robert Middleton, Esq., of Mifflin township, upon the body of a boy named Henry GREGG, aged about seven years. It appears that the boy, who was a deaf mute, left his father's residence, at the foot of the North Mountain, near the ThreeSquares Hollow on Sunday morning the 23d ult. Immediately upon being missed search was made by the parents and neighbors, but no trace of him could be discovered, until accidentally found by two men on the 2d inst. From appearances the poor little fellow must have wandered about a long time before death relieved him from his misery, as it was evident he had been dead but a short time, there being no signs of decomposition. The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to his death from hunger and exposure, having been exposed to all the dreaching rains, day and night, which fell during that time.—Carlisle Democrat.

Distressing Fatality.—We are pained to learn that a most interesting little girl, between six and seven years old, daughter of George SWORDS, residing in Papertown, was drowned on Friday last, in Mountain creek, in attempting to cross the same on a foot log. It seems that the mother sent this little girl, and another smaller sister and brother, to a neighbor's a short distance off for cabbage plants, and having to cross the stream which was much swollen by the late protracted rains, on reaching it, the brother stopped to fish, whilst the little girls proceeded, to cross on a foot log. Having got about midway over, the foremost little girl heard a splash in the water, but could not venture to stop to see what had occurred, lest by losing her equilibrium, she should be precipitated into the stream, and having with considerable difficulty attained the opposite shore, and turning around to look for her sister, was made acquainted with the painful fact that she had fallen into the stream and was buried beneath the turbulent waves! The alarm was speedily given to the neighbors, but too late to avail in saving the life of the unfortunate little girl. The body was found in the Yellow Broaches creek, a mile below where the casualty occurred.—Carlisle American.

The Search of American Vessels by

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Commander Rogers, of the steamer Water Witch, has forwarded information from Key West, to the effect that Admiral Stupart, of the British navy, has sent a vessel after the steamer Styx, with official instructions not again to visit American vessels. It is further stated that the British cruisers are not acting under new instructions, but those issued in 1847. This intelligence has been formally received in Washington, and though not coming officially, is believed to be the forerunner of a disavowal by the British government of all the acts of which our government and the people of the United States have so much reason to complain.

Brigham Young Willing to Transfer all Authority.—A Mormon named Williams, living near Leavenworth, received a letter dated from Salt Lake City, on May 8th, which represents everything as quiet in the valley. The Independence correspondent of the Republican, writing on the 4th of June, says that the Salt Lake mail of April 18th had arrived, bringing news that an express had reached Camp Scott from Governor Cumming, stating that he had been well received at Salt Lake City, and that Brigham Young was willing to transfer all his authority, and had enjoined his followers to recognize Mr. Cumming as their future Governor, and to aid him in the discharge of his duty.

Jenny Lind.—Mrs. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) recently gave birth to twins—one of each sex. Euro we have another edition in two volumes of "Goldsmith's Animated Nature."

A terrible disaster has taken place off Cape Sable. A propeller burst her boiler on Tuesday, and out of thirty-two persons only three escaped.

Rural Economy.

"He who sows the seed, sows the harvest."
This maxim must enter into the mind of every farmer.

The Time to Cut Wheat.

This has been a matter of careful experiment in England, and much more depends upon it than is generally supposed.

From a very careful series of experiments made in England, in 1840-41, by Mr. John Hanman, of Yorkshire, with a view of determining the proper period of reaping wheat, it was decided that the best time for performing the operation is, when it is in a "raw" state, or when the straw, as seen from a distance, appears green, but, closely examined, is found to be approximating to yellow, and the grain itself, being separated from the chaff, is plump and soft, and not the milky state. This gentleman has shown that, at least six dollars per acre are lost by allowing the wheat to become ripe before it is cut, and, that at the same time, its quality is not so good.

The chief advantages derived from this method, are stated to be a greater weight of grain to a given space of ground, which produces more flour, of a superior quality; the straw contains more nutritive matter, and is better relished by animals; and there is a better opportunity of securing the crop, and a saving in so doing, as there is less waste in moving or reaping the wheat by the dropping out of the seed.

It will be seen in this matter, how much a farmer's success depends upon an accurate knowledge of his business. Even in so small an item as the cutting of grain, the owner of fifty acres would lose three hundred dollars, by harvesting a few days too late. There are many other farm operations in which accurate knowledge is quite as important. It is any wonder that so many of our farmers do not make money when there are a hundred holes in their pockets, through which the money is dripping out in dollars, dimes, and cents. The whole year is a scene of prodigal waste, for want of a little knowledge. Wood is wasted for want of a good stove, or a tight house. Ashes are wasted for want of a dry place to put them. Fodder is wasted for want of a tight barn to shelter cattle, in the winter nights. Manures are wasted for want of a barn cellar, and sheds, and absorbents. Labor is wasted for want of manure to produce maximum crops. Is it strange with all these leaks, that the farmer's till does not fill up faster?—*Homesead.*

To Kill Barbed.

There are many ways to exterminate this pest, but the following is highly recommended. Let the plant grow until midsummer, when the stalks and leaves are full of sap. Then cut off the roots with a strong sharp spade, and plant with a smart plow, and stamp the ground firmly over the remaining stump. It will seldom sprout again; but if it does, it will be in so weak a state that another application of the spade will end the matter.

A Truthful and Cheap Barometer.—Take a clean glass bottle and put in it a small quantity of finely pulverized alum. Then fill up the bottle with spirits of wine. The alum will be perfectly dissolved by the alcohol, and in clear weather the liquid will be transparent as the purest water. On an approach of rain, or cloudy weather, the alum will be visible in a flaky spiral cloud, in the centre of the fluid reaching from the bottom to the surface. This is a cheap, simple and beautiful barometer, and is placed within the reach of all who wish to possess one. For simplicity of construction, this is altogether superior to the frog barometer in general use in Germany.

A Remedy for Rats.—When a house is infested by rats which refuse to nibble at the usual bait, a few drops of the highly scented oil of cadore, poured on the bottom of a cage will almost invariably attract it full of the "mischievous vermin." We have known this to be tried with extraordinary success. Where a trap failed with all manner of edibles had failed to attract a single rat, the oil of cadore caused it to be completely crowded night after night, until the house was cleared of them. *Exchange.*

A Simple and Effective Remedy for Diarrhea.—Take a large tablespoonful of flour and mix it thoroughly with a little less than half a tumbler full of water. Drink it, and if the disease is not checked in half or three quarters of an hour, repeat until it is. It will soon arrest the most obstinate case, and cannot do any possible harm.

Wanting to Sell his Wife's Truth.—The Norwich (Conn.) Courier says: A man, named Hyde, lost his wife one year ago. She was his third wife, and had been married only a year when she died. About one week ago, Hyde went to the cemetery, dug open the grave, broke open the coffin, and rifled it of a set of false teeth, that he might coin the gold plate upon which the teeth were set into money to put in his pocket. When she died he had attempted to remove the corroded teeth from her mouth, but the rigid muscles would not relax, and he was consequently compelled to suspend operations for the time.

The Model Husband.—Mrs. Smith has company to dinner, and there are not strawberries enough; she looks at Mr. S. with a sweet smile, and offers to help him (at the same time kicking him gently with her slipper under the table); but he always replies: "no, I thank you, my dear, they don't agree with me."

How to Marry.—An Exchange remarks: "Never marry a girl who is fond of being always on the street, who is fond of running to night meetings—who has a jeweled hand and empty pockets—who will sell her mother's wares, and go up all work, and toil while she lies in bed and reads novels—deigns sickness—and is ashamed to own her mother."

You bachelors ought to be taxed.—A lady to a resolute evader of the matrimonial law, was the reply: "bachelorism is a luxury."

The four great evils of life are said to be: standing collars, stove pipe hats, tight boots and tobacco.

Bastress & Winter.

NEW ORLEANS, Adams County, Pa. Pro-
duce, Fruit and Commodities, and other
goods, constantly on hand, Fish, Salt, Flour,
etc., etc.

THE subscriber informs the public that he
continues the Lumber and Coal business
at LITTLETON, Adams County, on a large
scale than ever, embracing White Pine
Boards and Plank, Scantling, Framing Stuff,
Plastering Lath, Shingles, Palings, &c.,
with all kinds of Store, Lumbermen's and
Blacksmiths' Coal. Yard near the Depot.
He invites the calls of the public, and will
sell as low as the very lowest.

JOHN MILLER.
April 19, 1858. ly

New Lumber Yard.

AT NEW OXFORD. The undersigned
has opened a LUMBER YARD, on a large scale,
in the town of New Oxford, Adams County,
where the Gettysburg Railroad has been al-
ready extended. His assortment embraces
all kinds of Lumber—Panel, First and Second
Common and Culling Boards, First and
Second Common and Culling Plank, Hemlock
Fencing Boards, Hemlock Joists, Scantling,
Plastering Lath, headed and plain Palings,
&c., &c.

He invites calls from those in want of
Lumber, feeling assured that in quality or
price his stock can't be beat. He will en-
deavor to deserve a large share of public pa-
tronage. JACOB AULBACH, Proprietor.
Feb. 1, 1858.

The First of the Season!

MARCUS SAMSON has just received from
the New York Auction Sales, a large lot of
READY-MADE CLOTHING, for Spring and
summer, which is able to sell at prices
unprecedentedly low. The new arrival
consists of Frocks, Sack and Raglan Coats, with
Pants and Vests, in great variety, new styles
and patterns—for Men and Boys. Call and
examine the large assortment before pur-
chasing elsewhere.

Goods will be received from New York
every few weeks throughout the season.—
Inducements to purchase such as cannot
be offered by any other establishment in
the county are now, and will continue to be,
offered at. SAMSON'S,
March 29, '58. Opposite the Bank.

C. H. McCormick's

REAPER AND MOWER.—I will have the
Agency for C. H. McCormick's Reaper
and Mower, and will offer to the Farmers
this year two machines, the two-horse ma-
chine and the four-horse machine—and will
guarantee fair charges and full satisfaction
to any person who may want to purchase a
machine. Any man purchasing a machine
from me may work the machine against any
other machine during hay-making and har-
vest, and if it does not give better satisfac-
tion than any other machine which it may
be worked, they are at liberty to return it.
Farmers will send in their orders to my-
self, at Fairfield: David Schwartz, at Little-
town; or Franklin Hersch, at New Oxford,
as early as possible, and say which sized
machine they want, as we are taking in or-
ders now for the coming season.

J. S. WITHEROW,
Agent for Adams County,
April 12, 1858. \$3

Fine Old Brandy.

THE subscribers, Importers and Dealers in
the U. S. of LIQUORS, would most re-
spectfully call the attention of purchasers to
their Old Establishment, No. 5 North Front
Street, Philadelphia, where they have a large
assortment of Wines and Liquors of the
choicest brands and qualities. Having made
arrangements with some of the first houses in
Cognac and Rochelle, enables them to furnish
their customers with the purest and most
valuable brands of Cognac and Rochelle.
BRANDIES: Old, French, Selection,
First, Caudillon; J. J. Dreyer & Co., T. Hines,
A. Serruette, Martel, Martel, &c., &c., of
various brands and qualities.
Whiskies: Old, Scotch, Malt, Black, Liban,
Old, Old, Pure, Pure, Malt, Malt,
Claret, Claret, and Malt, Malt, Malt,
Holland Gin, Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica
Spirit, Scotch and Irish Whisky, Peach
Apple, Blackberry, Cherry, Ginger, and
other kinds of Cordials, Wine, &c., &c.,
Amsterdam Bitters, &c.

Also, Agents and Sole Proprietors of the
Old Wheat Whisky. Constantly on hand
an extensive stock of fine old Monongahela,
Rye and Bourbon Whiskey, of various grades,
some of which are guaranteed to be superior
to any other brand, all of which are high-
ly improved by age.

From our long experience in the business,
and a thorough knowledge of the tastes of
the community, we flatter ourselves to be
able to fill all orders that may be entrusted
to us.

Great care taken in packing and ship-
ping. All goods sent from our establishment
are guaranteed to give satisfaction, with
the privilege of being returned.

E. J. MITCHELL & BROS.,
No. 5 North Front St., Philadelphia.
March 22, 1858. 6m

Sunbeam Gallery.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce
to the citizens of Gettysburg and the pub-
lic generally, that he has provided himself
with a new and splendid SKY-LIGHT
AMBROTYPE ROOM, at his residence in
West Middle Street, one Square west of
Falmouth's Store, where he is prepared to
furnish Ambros, Melains, Enamels and Photo-
graphs in every style of the art.
He is prepared to give entire satis-
faction, and is prepared to accommodate all
with GOOD PICTURES, either single or in
groups. He also has a number of specimens
of his work in Chambersburg Street, a few
doors west of Bringham & Culp's Shoe Store,
where he still continues as formerly to take
pictures.

All who desire a correct likeness of them-
selves and friends, will do well to give me a
call, as I have reduced my prices to suit the
present hard times.

Now is the Time!

THE subscriber would inform the public that
he has opened a CLOTHING SHOP, in
Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, near the
Foundry, where he will have various kinds of
Machines on hand at any time hereafter,
such as Threshing Machines, Corn Shellers,
Cider Presses, Clovered Cutters, Straw
Cutters, and Harvesting Machines, with the
two, four or six-horse, to suit purchasers;
—indeed all such as can be had at Hanover
or Littleton. Also, Milling Machines,
for house carpenters, put up in the very best
and most substantial manner. Cutting
Saws, and long Bolts, all of size less
than eleven feet in length, always attended
to, as well as Turning in iron, casting or
wood. All kinds of Repairing on Ma-
chinery, dressing-up Mill Spindles, &c., done
on the shortest notice.

I hope that all in want of anything in my
line will call at my Shop going along else-
where. I will warrant all my work to give
satisfaction to purchasers.

DAVID STERNER.
March 29, 1858. ly

New Goods.

IN HEIDELSBURG.—P. A. & G. F.
ECKENRODE have just returned from the
eastern cities with a large stock of Dry
Goods, Groceries, and all kinds of Hardware
kept in country stores. They have splendid
articles of Sugar for 7 and 8 cents, and
classes in proportion. They have on hand
also a large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats,
Caps, &c., the latter articles all being kept
up stairs, as they have not room below in
the store.

All goods bought of them in the Men's
Wear line will be cut free of charge. Gen-
erally, that they have just received, and
dispatch, by J. A. Brecher, Tailor. Goods
bought elsewhere will be cut or made up at
the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.
Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
P. A. & G. F. ECKENRODE.
Heidelberg, April 26, 1858.

New Goods.

AT THE NEW FIRM OF PAXTON & McIL-
HENY, at the South-East Corner of Cen-
ter Square.

The subscribers would respectfully inform
the citizens of Gettysburg and the public gen-
erally, that they have just received, and are
now opening, a very choice selection of Hats
and Caps, consisting of Oxford's Philadelphia
Spring Style, M. de la Rue Dress Hats, un-
surpassed for neatness of shape and elegance of
finish; Felt, Fur and Wool Hats, of all colors
and styles, together with a complete assort-
ment of Men's and Boys' Hosiery, which they
warrant to be of the best material and of the
most fashionable styles, all of which will be
offered at very low prices. Also, Straw
goods of every variety and style.

These goods were carefully selected
and bought for cash, which will enable them
to sell at very low prices.

PAXTON & McILHENY.
May 10, 1858.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the
Lungs and Throat are positively cured
by Inhalation of the purest and most
valuable of the cavities in the lungs through the air
passages, and coming in direct contact with
the diseased, neutralizes the tubercular matter,
allays the cough, causes a free and easy ex-
pectorator, heats the lungs, purifies the
blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous
system, and gives the patient a new and re-
sponsible for the restoration of health. To be
able to state confidently that Consumption is
curable by inhalation, is to me a source of
unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the
control of medical treatment as any other for-
midable disease; ninety out of every hundred
cases in the first stage of the disease, and
per cent. in the second; but in the third stage
it is impossible to save more than five per
cent. for the lungs are so cut up by the dis-
ease as to lead to death by medical skill.—
Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation
affords extraordinary relief to the suffering
tendering and speedy cure, which cannot be
destroyed ninety-three thousand persons in the
United States alone; and a correct calculation
shows that of the present population of the
earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the
Consumptive's grave.

Truly the giver of death has no arrow so
fatal as Consumption. All ages it has
been the great scourge of life, and it spares
neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the
brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the
great. By the help of that Supreme Being
from whom cometh every good and perfect
gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a
permanent and speedy cure, which cannot be
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earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the
Consumptive's grave.

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The un-
derigned returns his thanks to the pub-
lic for the encouragement heretofore extended to
him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he
has completed arrangements by which
TWO DAILY LINES OF COACHES
will run between Gettysburg and
Hanover, and connect with the trains to
and from Baltimore, York, Harrisburg,
Philadelphia, &c. Persons desiring tickets or
information will call on the undersigned, or on
CHARLES TATE, Ticket Agent, at the Eagle
Hotel, in Chambersburg Street.

Special attention given to all packages,
Sacks, &c., or other business entrusted to the un-
derigned between Gettysburg and Hanover,
which will be promptly and carefully at-
tended to.

The undersigned has also effected ar-
rangements by which he will be able to supply
Coaches, Stages, &c., for Funerals and other
occasions, at most moderate rates.

NICHOLAS WEAVER.
Gettysburg, April 13, 1857.

Fresh Fruits.

GROCERIES, NOTIONS, &c.—
Fruits of every description, as
follows—Layer Raisins, Figs,
Oranges, Lemons, Apples, Peaches,
Nuts, Filberts, hard and pear
shell Almonds, Peas, &c.
A good assortment of Sugars—
Crushed, Brown, Powdered and
Loaf, Coffee, No. 1 O. M. Molasses,
Syrup of the best quality, Rice,
Sugar, Beans, Tea, Oatmeal,
(ground and unground), Clover,
Mustard, &c.

Perfumery. Perfumery of every description,
which will be sold low for Cash.
Lemon Syrup. A large lot just received.—Any
Siles, Cinnamon, and other goods,
and healthy drink will do well
by purchasing this Syrup.
All the various kinds of Tobacco,
Cigars and Snuff, for sale
by Wm. Boyer & Son.
We have a good quality, as well
as we have tried it.

Flour & Feed. We have made arrangements
to have constantly on hand
Flour and Feed, which we will
insure of superior quality,
and at such prices as cannot fail
to please.

WM. BOYER & SON.
April 26, 1858.

New Firm.

PAXTON & McILHENY,
(Successors to Coburn & Paxton.)
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, & STRAW
GOODS.

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Trunks, Car-
pet Bags, Umbrellas, Cane,
Tobacco and Segars.
AT THE SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF CENTER SQUARE,
Gettysburg, Adams County, Pa.
March 22, 1858. ly

New Goods!

CHEAPER THAN EVER!—Falmouth
Brothers have just received a large as-
sortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as
Ducals, Challies, Delaines, &c., all of
Silk, Cotton, and Ginghams, &c., to
which we invite the attention of buyers. Our
stock comprising every variety of style and
pattern, and having been selected with care
and purchased low, we can offer inducements
to those wishing Spring Goods such as can-
not be had elsewhere.

April 12, 1858.

Dissolution.

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership
existing between the subscribers has been
dissolved this day by mutual consent. We
are most obliged to our friends and the pub-
lic for the liberal patronage extended to us.
Our books are placed in the hands of Geo. E.
Bringham for collection, and we earnestly
request those indebted to us to call and make
immediate payment, as we desire to settle the
business of the firm without delay.

Geo. E. BRIGHMAN,
H. AUGHINBAUGH.

April 19, 1858.

New Firm.

BRIGHMAN & CULP, Successors to Brigh-
man & Aughinbaugh, Manufacturers and
Dealers in HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
Trunks, Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Collars,
Umbrellas, &c., &c. Having com-
menced business at the well known stand of
Bringham & Aughinbaugh, (Sign of the Big
Boot) we invite all who desire anything in
our line of business, feeling confident that
we will be able to give entire satisfaction to
all who call, and who desire to give us their
patronage. Also, Saddles, Harness,
Bridles, Trunks, &c., and all kinds of repair-
ing done at the shortest notice.

Come one! Come all! Remember the
place, Chambersburg Street, sign of the Big
Boot.
Gettysburg, April 26, 1858.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his in-
terest in the store of Bringham & Aughin-
baugh to John Culp, respectfully asks the
continuance of his friends and customers to
patronize the store of Bringham & Culp.
HENRY AUGHINBAUGH.
April 26, 1858.

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of
Geo. Newcomer, deceased, have been granted
to the undersigned, residing in the same
township, he hereby gives notice to all per-
sons indebted to said estate to make immedi-
ate payment, and those having claims against
the same to present them properly authenti-
cated for settlement.

EVE NEWCOMER, Executor.
AMOS SCHLOSSER, Agent
For the sale of Real Estate.
April 26, 1858. 6t

Shawls!

AT SCHICK'S.
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet,
Delaine.
April 5, 1858.

Elastic Cement Roofing.

THE subscriber is prepared to contract and
put on at short notice, the Elastic Cement
Roofing, which is the best and most durable
roofing material now in use. It is made of
Cement, Fire and Water Proof Elastic
Cement Roofing.
It is perfectly Fire and Water proof, and
in point of durability is equal, if not superior,
to any Metallic Roofing. It can be put on
over tin, tar, iron, or shingle roofs, however
flat or steep they may be.
In point of resisting the elements of fire
and water, nothing has yet been discovered
equal to the Elastic Cement.

Those who have used it, have testified that
it is the very perfection of Roofing, and that
there is no other room for improvement.—
No one will now think of building on shingles,
when this Cement can be had for much less
money and will outwear four shingle roofs.
This Roofing is warranted as represented.
The Elastic Cement is the cheapest and
best protection from decay for wood exposed
to the weather or dampness of the ground.
It is also the best paint for iron, effectually
preventing rust; and wherever applied per-
fectly excludes dampness.

Removal.

NEW HOUSE & NEW GOODS.—JACOBS
& BRAD have removed their Merchant
Tailoring Establishment to the splendid new
three-story house on the north side of Cham-
bersburg Street, adjoining Bringham & Aughin-
baugh's, where they will continue business
on a larger scale than ever.

Their stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cas-
simeres, Vests, &c., &c., has been largely in-
creased, and they are prepared to sell as low
as the lowest—defying all competition. Give
them a call, and examine their assortment be-
fore purchasing elsewhere. No trouble to
show goods.

Clothing made up on short notice and in
the very best and most tasteful manner.—
With their long practical experience in the
business, and a desire to please, they hope to
be able to give satisfaction in all cases.

CALL ONE AND ALL!
Gettysburg, March 22, 1858.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILESPIE & THOMAS respectfully in-
form the people of Gettysburg and the pub-
lic generally, that they have just returned
from the city with a general assortment of
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETA-
BLES, which they are prepared to sell as low
as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on
hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York Street, one door east of Wat-
tles Hotel.
Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incor-
porated March 18, 1851.

President—George Swopes.
Vice President—R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David McCreary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy,
Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King,
R. Russell, George Swopes, D. A. Buehler,
McCreary, Jacob King, Heintzelman,
D. McCreary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S.
Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S.
Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking,
Wm. B. McCallan, John Wolford, R. G. Mc-
Creary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughin-
baugh, Abiel F. Gitt.

The Company is limited in its opera-
tions to the county of Adams. It has been
successful in operation for more than six years,
and in that period has paid all losses and ex-
penses, without any assessment, having also a
large surplus capital in the Treasury. The
Company employs no Agents—All business
being done by the Managers, who are annual-
ly elected by the Stockholders. Any person
desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the
above named Managers for further infor-
mation.

The Executive Committee meets at the
office of the Company on the last Wednesday
of every month, at 2 P. M.

Sept. 28, 1857.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office on
Chambersburg Street, and opposite Picking's
store, where those wishing to have any Den-
tal Operation performed are respectfully in-
vited to call. He speaks the German language.
Dr. D. R. Kruth, D. D. R. H. L. Baugher,
D. D. R. Prof. M. J. Rev. M. L. Storer.
[Gettysburg, April 11, '53.]

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the
south side of the public square, 2 doors
west of the Sentinel office.
Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

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It is very amusing to notice the violent manner in which this gentleman has been assailed by the opponents of Democracy within the past few weeks. Occupying a prominent position in the House of Representatives and recognized as the warm personal friend of the President, he has been made the target for all kinds of venomous shafts aimed from all quarters and by all sections of the opposition. So general has this assault become that he now occupies the enviable position of being "one of the best abused men in the country."

We congratulate Mr. Jones upon this happy result. It is proof conclusive that he is doing his duty as a Democrat. It is the strongest evidence of his incorruptible integrity and political honesty. Always ready to stand up for the great principles of his party and never found wanting when the good old cause needs defenders, it is no wonder that he should prove a thorn in the side of those whose efforts are constantly directed to the prostration of the Democratic flag. It would be strange, indeed, if such men should admire him, or even be generous enough to do him justice. But their attempts to drag him down will only result in making him stronger than ever in the affections of the Democracy of his own State and throughout the country, and he need not, therefore, have any sleepless nights on account of these indecent assaults upon his good name and character.—York Gazette.

Era of Good Feelings.
The New York Tribune is for a general make-up of odds and ends, a universal wipe-out of old political grudges, and a perfect fraternization of all who wish to have a share in the public plunder. The editor of that notorious paper is opposed to having three parties in that State at the next election—officers to advocate the re-election of Messrs. Haskin and Clarke, recalcitrant Democrats in Congress, without why or wherefore. Anything to make the next national House of Representatives "anti-Buchanan." The editor expects great things to be done in favor of the "no party" party, in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana; but there is a possibility that he will be woefully disappointed. He will please let us know by the first mail when his "good time coming" shall have actually arrived.—says the Philadelphia Evening Argus.

The Case Stated.
The following, from the Pennsylvania, clearly, though briefly, states the position of our government and people in regard to the detention and search of American vessels by British cruisers:
The country, however, may rely upon the patriotism and wisdom of the President, and the hearty co-operation of Congress, with reference to the adjustment of present difficulties, and the prevention of like offences in the future. The right of visitation and search having been distinctly repudiated by the Report of the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs, the whole question is now fairly before the Government of Great Britain, and they must choose between deciding it forever, or coming in open and direct conflict with this nation. They can no longer evade the main issue, the right of search, by a pretended desire for the suppression of the slave trade. The trick is stale, and will no longer deceive even the most superficial observer. If they wish to run a tilt on the slavery question, Napoleon III and his scheme for opening the traffic in slaves in all the French colonies, is something against which to splinter a lance. As for this country and people, they are determined that in the future no foreign nation shall insult our nationality or board and search our vessels while the national flag is flying over the same.

Our National Defences.—The Washington Union urges the importance of strengthening the national defences.—It is persuaded that, while the administration is deeply sensible of its duty to protect the people from actual aggression, or in the anticipation of danger, there is gross inadequacy in the appropriations for the contingency of a war.

Great Chess Playing.—M. Paulsen, the champion chess-player, has just completed at Chicago, the feat of playing ten simultaneous games of chess blind-folded. Of these he won seven, and three were drawn games.

The old Spanish quarter dollars are in such bad odor in some parts of the State that they can be bought up at 12 and 13 cents apiece.

The grasshoppers of the West are said to be on their way to the Middle States. We have enough "plagues" here already.

Sending up your plate twice for soup is considered a breach of etiquette among the codfish aristocracy. Among sensible men, it is a sign you are hungry and relish the soup.

Information.—The woman who inquired whether "it is lawful to hang clothes on Mason and Dixon's line" has been informed that it is just as proper to do so as it would be to plant beans around the North Pole.

Never deceive one who has befriended you—never impair confidence that is cherished—never, if possible, violate an engagement.

"Pooh! pooh!" said a wife to her expiring husband as he strove to utter a few parting words, "don't stop to talk."

There is a policeman in every man's conscience—even though you may not always find him on the beat.

If distance lends enchantment to the view, and the view refuses to return it, can distance obtain legal redress?

By H. J. STAHL.

"TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL."

TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR.

GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1858.

NO. 38.

The Poet's Corner.

For The Compiler.
To Annie—On her Birth-day.

BY LILY LIVINGSTON.

What shall I bring thee, beloved one,
On the happy return of thy natal day?
Fifteen summers are past and gone,
Fifteen winters have flown away,
And left on thy brow no marks of care,
Nor traces of trouble or sorrow there.
I bring thee a gem from my secret store,
And give it to thee untouched and whole,
Not to be gazed on by passers by,
But to be reserved for thy loving eye—
'Tis the jewel of love from a loving friend;
That jewel is time 'till life shall end.
May I live twice for thee a garland of truth,
May thy girlhood go pleasantly by,
May sorrow ne'er sadden thy sun of youth,
May tempests ne'er trouble thy sky,
May honored old age crown thy fair young brow,
May thy days be as happy and pleasant as now,
Annie, I bring thee this simple lay,
And give it to thee on thy natal day,
It comes from the heart, (else it had not come)
It comes to thee from a loving one,
O Annie, dear Annie, now tell me true,
Will you not love me as I love you?
Gettysburg, June, 1858.

To-Morrow.

Whither the grief that dims the eye,
Whither the cause of sorrow,
We turn us to the weeping sky,
And say, "We'll smile to-morrow."
And when from those we love we part,
From home we comfort borrow,
And whisper to our weeping heart,
We'll meet again to-morrow.
But when to-morrow comes, 'tis still
An image of to-day,
Still tears our heavy eyelids fill,
Still mourn we those away,
And when that to-morrow too is past—
(A ye-ter-day of sorrow)—
Hope, smiling, cheats us to the last,
With visions of to-morrow.

Select Miscellany.

No!
The shortest word in the language is the harvest for some persons to use. Some people are so constituted that it is utterly impossible to pronounce a small but important word of two letters, and this inability has led to their utter ruin. Indeed, most of us have at one time or another been sufferers from a sudden refusal of the lips to form that ugly little word NO. A bright-eyed, vivacious young damsel, waits on you with a subscription book and pencil ready to enter your name. She is canvassing for a new periodical, a charity, a fair and supper—it don't matter what—and she wants your name and cash. You abominate the periodicals as trash, are convinced that the charity is a humbug, and thoroughly despise the object for which the fair and supper is got up, but you can't, for the life of you, say No to the appeal of that pleasant voice and those sparkling eyes, and you are done at once out of your cash, and your good temper for the next hour.

Jones rushes into your office. He wants your attention for a moment to a trifling matter. He has a note that he wishes discounted; the cashier requires another name to it; will be all right, you know; taken up as soon as due; never hear from it again. You can't say No, and so place your name on the fatal piece of paper. Sixty days are gone, and so is Jones. The paper you do hear from again, but Jones you don't. The word of two letters, used in the right place, would have saved a good many hard dollars.

Every one of our readers can recall times where the use of the little word would have saved much trouble, mortification and loss. In view of the general inability to pronounce the word at the right time, would it not be well to establish classes in our Public Schools for the special purchase of practising this expressive monosyllable?

The Brain-Clock.

Our brains are seventy-year clocks. The Angel of Life winds them up once for all, then closes the case, and gives the key into the hand of the Angel of the Resurrection.

Tic-tac! tic-tac! go the wheels of thought; or will cannot stop them; they cannot stop themselves; sleep cannot stop them; madness only makes them go faster; death alone can break into the case, and, seizing the ever-swinging pendulum, which we call the heart, silence at last the clicking of the terrible escapement we have carried so long beneath our wrinkled foreheads.

A little urchin in the Sabbath School at G—, was asked, a few Sundays ago, "What our Savior said when he knew Judas had betrayed him?"

The urchin scratched his head a few moments, and gravely answered, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!" The teacher smiled.

At the paper mill of William Clark & Co., Northampton, a bale of rags was recently opened, which came from the scene of the Crimean war. Pillow cases, sheets, shirts, bandages, surgical aprons, remnants and parts of clothing, stained with blood, told of suffering and sorrow.

A rich man one day asked a man of wit what sort of a thing opulence was.

"It is a thing," replied the philosopher, "which can give a rascal the advantage over an honest man."

Rapidity of Thought in Dreaming.

A very remarkable circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is to be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operations are performed, or rather with which the material changes on which the ideas depend, are excited in hemispherical ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that would really occupy almost a lapse of time, passed ideally through the mind in one instant. We have in dreams, no true perception of the lapse of time. A strange property of mind! for if such be also its property when entered into the eternal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternally. The relations of space as well as time are also annihilated, so that almost while an eternity is compressed into a moment, infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by thought. There are numerous illustrations of this on record. A gentleman dreamt that he had enlisted as a soldier, joined his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, tried, condemned to be shot, and at last led out for execution. After the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoke with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining room, had at the same moment produced the dream and awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abernethy dreamt that he crossed the Atlantic, and spent a fortnight in America. In embarking, on his return, he fell into the sea, and awakening in the fright found that he had not been in bed ten minutes.

A Mixed-up Lawsuit.

An exchange paper tells of a "mixed-up lawsuit" which came off in Vermont last fall. It seems that Smith shot a rabid dog that was trespassing on his lot, and belonging to one Davidson. Dog ran into the road and frightened a horse belonging to one Shufelt. Shufelt's horse ran away, upset a wagon, and broke a leg belonging to W. H. Patterson. The question now is, who shall Patterson sue for damages—Smith, Shufelt, or Davidson? As Smith had caused the accident, Shufelt allows that Smith should foot the bill. Smith's counsel objects to this by saying that Smith was doing a lawful act in a lawful manner, and that, as the horse was frightened by the dog, the owner of the dog (Davidson) should pay the damages. Davidson's lawyer claims, on the contrary, that he is not liable, because the dog was not mad; and if he were mad, he would not have frightened the horse had Smith attended to his own business and let the dog alone. How the question will come out will be known in June, when the court sits.

Murderous Escape.—At a recent fire in Boston, a woman appeared at one of the third-story windows of the burning building, frantic and despairing. There, upon the persons below called on her to take courage and observe their directions, and they would save her. They then as many as could join, formed a circle, each man extending his arms horizontally, and grasping with his right hand the right hand, and with his left the left hand of the man opposite, their arms crossing. They then told her to kneel upon the window sill, and to incline her body in such a way as to free her head from the wall and to fall downwards. All being ready she threw herself from the third story window! Not a man drew back—all stood firm, and the poor woman was received in safety on that platform of human hands and arms—arms nerved by noble hearts!

We have some funny stories about the freshets in the West, but here is one from the Memphis Appeal, which is a trifle ahead of any of the others: "The Kate Frisbee on her last trip had among her passengers a gentleman of Belvoir, who was going to see a friend of his fifty miles up the river. His business was this: One day last week he saw a non-descript sort of an article floating down the Mississippi near his plantation; it resembled a miniature Noah's ark, with the hull knocked off. Curiosity led him to board it, when he was astonished to find himself in the store of a friend residing fifty miles up the river. The contents were not greatly injured. He tied the store to the shore, and started off to let his trading friend know where he might find his lost place of business."

Man looks upon life just as he does upon women—there is no living with them, and he can't live without them. He will run after them, and rather than be held, will lose his coat-tail and character—kiss them for love, and kiss them for leading him into trouble. So is life. He partakes of its pleasures, and then curses it for its pains; gathers bouquets of bliss, and when their blossoms have faded, he finds himself in possession of a branch of briars, which is all owing to a little incident that occurred in paradise when man was as green as a tobacco worm, and as unsuspecting as a tree toad in a thunder storm.—He was told to increase and multiply, and so he accordingly increased his cares, and curses, and multiplied his miseries, and peopled the world with a parcel of candidates for perdition, and I am one of them.

A sturdy-looking man in Cleveland, a short time since, while busily engaged in cowering a dandy, who had insulted his daughter, being asked what he was doing, replied: "Cutting a swell," and continued his amusement without further interruption.

Why can't the captain of a vessel keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of weighing it every time he leaves port?

A penny saved is twice earned.

A Yankee Outwitted.

A Hoosier correspondent of the Western (Ind.) Herald tells, in the following, a good one, how a Yankee notion-peddler was taken in by the Spencer-villians, of Spencerville, in that State: Notions drove into town and commenced trade, when a merchant stepped up and selected goods to the amount of one dollar, and carried them into the store, and returning with a con skin, said: "Sir, here is your pay for the goods." "But hold on," said Notions, "I don't take con skins for my goods." "Can't help it now," says the merchant, "the trade is made, and con skins is a dollar here—legal tender." "Well," said Notions, "if there are your laws here I guess I can stand it," and at once conceals a plan to get his con skin into something available.—Getting the con skin into as small a compass as possible, he makes for a soldier, and there concludes to spend a quarter. Holding one hand under his coat, with the other he beckons up three or four suckers, and after drinking all round, throws down the con skin and demands seventy-five cents change. "Yes," says Boniface, "that's a good dollar," and handing him three muskrat skins, says, "Here, sir, in your change." Notions took the change and started.

Cool Impudence.

Yesterday afternoon a genteel-looking man walked up to the bar at the Wood-ut House, and called for a whiskey toddy.—He was served, and after he drank the toddy, he obtained a cigar, and sat down by the fire and leisurely pulled it away.—He then called for another toddy, and having placed it beneath his vest, he calmly buttoned his coat, pulled on his gloves, and turning to the bar-keeper, said—

"I am ready."

"You are ready, are you?" replied the bar-keeper; "well, sir, your bill is twenty-five cents."

"I am aware of that fact," replied the patron, folding his arms and turning his face toward the door, "and now I am ready."

"Ready for what?"

"To be kicked out. Hain't a damned cent—couldn't do without humor—even served like a gent—ain't ashamed of my poverty—take your pay, sir—kick me out."

The bar-keeper, finding that the chap was in earnest, obliged him with several applications of boot-top, lustily administered. The fellow bore it in good part, and after being kicked into the street, turned round, made a polite bow to the bar-keeper, and then, apparently in a merry mood, sauntered down the street.

Reverend Love Men more than Women.—A writer in the Atlantic Monthly says to this effect:

Kate, the other day, was asserting a wife's right to control her own property, and incidentally advocating the equality of the sexes—a touchy point with her—I put in:

"Tell me then, Kate, why animals form stronger attachments to men than women. Your dog, your parrot and even your cat, already prefer me to you. How can you account for it, unless you allow there is more in us to respect and love?"

"I account for it," said she, with a most decided nod, "by affinity. There is more affinity between you and the brutes."

At a negro celebration, lately, an Irishman stood listening to the colored speaker expatiating upon government and freedom, and as the orator came to a "period" from one of the highest, most poetical flights, the Irishman said:

"Bedad, he spakes well for a nigger, don't he now?"

Somebody said, "he isn't a negro—he is only a half negro."

"Only half a nigger, is it? Well, if a half nigger can talk in that style, I'm thinking a whole nigger might baffle the prophet Jeremiah!"

Bringing an Obsolete Juror to his Senses.—The Santa Cruz Sentinel, gives the following account of a method adopted recently in its town to overcome the objections of an obstinate juror:

Persuasion and starvation are the approved common law methods of producing the above result; but a novel method was lately tried in this town.—By some means, a fellow juror, an utter stranger to all his brother jurors, was placed upon the jury, who dissented from the verdict agreed to by the other eleven. They came to a joint conclusion without delay, but the stranger pertinaciously held out against them. After an hour of argument, with no avail, it was at last proposed that the jury should return a verdict of "guilty by eleven jurors, who believe the other one to be a confederate of the prisoner, and as great a rascal." This ended it; stranger saw twenty vigilance committees in his mind's eye, and in five minutes the jury unanimously rendered a verdict of guilty.

Everybody likes polite children; worthy persons will pay attention to such, speak well of their manners, and entertain a high opinion of their parents. Children, make a note of this. Yes, and it would be well if not a few parents would take a note of it likewise. It couldn't do them a bit of harm.—Fireside education is longest remembered.

Jeremy Taylor, speaking of marriage, says "It is not written that in the beginning God created man, not rich and poor, philosopher and peasant, but male and female created he them."

Spare the Birds.

The last Legislature of this State passed an Act of which the following is an abstract:

That from and after the passage of this act, it shall not be lawful for any person within this Commonwealth to shoot, kill, or in any way trap or destroy any blue bird, swallow, martin, or any other insectivorous bird, at any season of the year, under the penalty of two dollars.

No person shall shoot or destroy any pheasant between the first day of January and the first day of September, or any woodcock between the first day of January and the fourth day of July, or any partridge or rabbit, between the first day of January and the first of October, under the penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

No person shall buy, or cause to be bought, or carry out of this State, for the purpose of supplying any private or public house or market, any pheasant, partridge, woodcock or rabbit, unless the same shall have been shot or taken in the proper season, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every offence.

No person shall at any time wilfully destroy the eggs or nests of any birds mentioned in the different sections of this act, under a penalty of two dollars for each and every offence.

The possession of any of the game and birds mentioned, shot or otherwise destroyed out of season, shall be prima facie evidence to convict.

Any person offending against any of the provisions of this act, and being thereof convicted by an alderman or justice of the peace aforesaid, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more witnesses, for every such offence forfeit the fine or fines attached to the same, one-half to the use of the county in which the complaint is made, and the other half to the use of the infamer; and if the offender shall refuse to pay the said forfeiture, he shall be committed to the jail of the proper county for every such offence, for the space of two days, without bail or mainprize: Provided, however, that such conviction be made within sixty days after the committing of the offence.

Advice to Single Men.

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep away from calico. You can no more play with girls without losing your heart than you can play at roulette without losing your money. As books very justly observe, the heartstrings of a woman—like the tendrils of a vine—are always reaching out for more to cling to. The consequence is that you are gone, like a one legged stove at a street auction.

Some people don't know how to pass a person on the street, and thus force one to step, first to one side and then to the other, as if wavering between two magnets. You should always pass to the left of a man, and invariably give the inside of the side-walk to a lady.—This will in all cases prevent collision. If you see any dogs on the pavement, the best you can do is to kick them off—but be somewhat careful, because there are puppies which have only two legs.

A rather plain spoken clergyman once took for his text, this passage in the Psalms: "I said in my haste all men are liars."

Looking up, apparently as if he saw the Psalmist, standing immediately before him, he said:

"You said so in your haste, did you, David? Well, if you had been here, you might have said it after mature reflection."

Tall Men.—Byrno, a famous Irish giant, who died in London, some years since, measured eight feet two inches. Cornelius Magrath, who died in the year 1790, measured seven feet eight inches. Edward Malone, another Irishman, was seven feet eight inches, and was nearly equal in stature and size to Daniel Cardanus, a Swedish giant. Dr. Chezelon, the famous anatomist, speaks of a skeleton discovered in a Roman camp, near St. Alban's, England, which he judged to be eight feet four inches. Goliath of Gath, according to Bishop Cumberland, was eleven feet high, and Maximilian the Emperor was nine feet high.

Philanthropy that Pays Well.—The British reap greater advantages from their war upon the slave trade than they are willing to confess. They have, by means of it, almost monopolized the important trade in palm oil and other products of the West Coast of Africa, which by the last British return, exceeded twelve millions of dollars per year.

Size of the West.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

At Lyons they manufacture a species of silk for ladies' dresses so thick and stiff as to obviate the necessity of eroline. The cost of such a dress is about twelve hundred francs!

A lady at Mobile, having lost her teeth, found them in the craw of a turkey, after killing seven turkeys not guilty.

The last excuse for eroline, is, that the "weaker vessels" need much hoop.

He that loses his conscience has nothing left worth keeping.

Kansas Robberies.

The depredations committed in Kansas, by the Jim Lane party, are just now the general topic of comment by men of all parties. Wrong cannot long exist without retribution. Men, honest in their motives and intentions, may be led astray for a period, but will turn when truth divests them of their blindness. The party which appears in the estimation of some to have surrounded the movements of the Lane faction in Kansas, is fast wearing away. The following, from the New York Times, a Republican organ, meets the question in reference to Montgomery's movements:

We are afraid the Journal will not be able fully to relieve that party from all responsibility in the premises. This Montgomery is an officer of the "regular army" of Kansas, and holds a captain's commission in the Kansas militia, organized by act of the Free State Territorial Legislature, and of which General "Jim Lane" is the commander-in-Chief. When he first began his operations it was announced in the Free State papers that he was protecting the Free State men from outrage,—as his proceedings grew more questionable, it was stated that he found it necessary to remove from the neighborhood the Pro-Slavery men who had so greatly annoyed the settlers. At the outset he was admitted to be acting in the exercise of the authority with which he had been clothed by Lane as his superior officer. Now that he is seen to be plainly a thief and a robber, the party is of course interested in repudiating him; but it would act much more to the purpose if it would hang him. It is all very well to protest and disavow his proceedings, but this is not enough. They must be arrested. General Lane, as the head of the military authority of the territory, has full power to send against him a force sufficient to capture him and bring him to a speedy account for his outrages. If he does not do it, he must expect to be held accountable for them. So far, certainly, we have seen no sufficient indications of a determination on the part of the Free-State authorities to put a stop to these lawless proceedings. On the contrary, there is an evident inclination, if not to justify, at least to palliate and excuse them, upon the alleged ground that the Free-State settlers have suffered so much from Border-ruffianism that it is not at all surprising they should themselves in turn transgress the law.

General Jim Lane.

This notorious vagabond and outlaw is the head of the Black Republican party, in Kansas, the man who is the tool and agent of the Massachusetts Emigrant Aid Society, and whose tracks have been marked by blood in all sections of that unhappy Territory.—Scarcely an outrage has been committed in Kansas which cannot be traced directly to the manœuvres and intrigues of this bad man. The desperado Montgomery, who recently traversed the southern part of Kansas, murdering civil, unoffending people, and robbing the public offices, bears a military commission signed by this man LANE as General of the military forces of Kansas.—But desperate and unprincipled as LANE was known to be, recent facts have come to light which add fresh tints to his diabolical character. In a late number of the Herald of Freedom, a Black Republican journal published in the Territory of Kansas, JAMES REMFERT, the editor of that paper, and from his political position well acquainted with the action of LANE, says:

"We are ready to swear in any Court of Justice, or to make solemn affidavit of the fact, that Gen. Lane intimated to us that if Gov. Denver challenged him, he would have him put out of the way by the secret order known as the Danites."

This secret order of Danites, are a band of men organized by the Mormons, bound together by the most horrid and blasphemous oaths, whose business is to remove by steel, bullet or poison any person who may become obnoxious to the rulers of that religious community. To this band of organized murderers Jim Lane belongs, and he has used its members to carry out his schemes of violence and misrule in all parts of Kansas. It is these men who "shrieked for freedom" in Kansas, and for the support of whom money was raised in many of the churches in the Eastern and Middle States. What will these pious intermeddlers say to this exposure, coming from one of their own political brethren, who know LANE intimately? Will they still "shriek for freedom," and send on their funds for the support of Jim LANE, the Kansas head of the Mormon order of Danites? We shall see.—Pennsylvania.

The Weather.—Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, well known poem on the weather, seems to have been written expressly for the present period.

Here it is:

The weather-cock has rusted fast; The blue sky is forgotten, The earth's a saturated sponge, And vegetation's rotten.

I hate to see the darkest side; That to be complaining; But hang me if my temper stands This raining, raining, raining.

An Infidel Converted.—The English correspondent of the Zion's Herald writes:

Thomas Cooper, the noted sceptic, and author of "The Purgatory of Soulds," has recently become a convert to Christianity; and after having spent thirty years of his life in lecturing and writing against the bible, he is now striving to make reparation for the mischief he must have done, by lecturing in defence of the sacred scriptures.

Notice
TO TAX-PAYERS.—Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an ABATEMENT OF FIVE per cent. upon all State and County Taxes assessed for the year 1858 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before Thursday, the 1st day of July next. Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasury, or receive no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners, J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
May 10, 1858.
Sheads & Buehler
Have constantly on hand, at their yard on Washington and Railroad streets, all kinds of Ready-made Clothing in town. LUMBER—White Pine, Hemlock, Fir, Poplar, Ash, &c.—Boards, Plank, Joist, Scantling and Studding. They are ready to fill all orders, at the shortest notice, for any amount, for building purposes, at prices which will surprise those who may favor them with a call. They have also on hand a lot of worked Flooring, Window Sash, Palings for fencing, Plastering and Shingling Laths, &c. Gettysburg, May 3, 1858.
The 500 People
WHO bought their Winter Clothing from FRANKLIN B. PICKING, are all coming back, and bringing with them their friends and acquaintances, to examine his XLNT assortment of Spring and Summer Clothing, just opened at his new Clothing establishment in Chambersburg street, opposite the Lutheran Church. They will have the cheapest and best assortment of Goods to select from ever brought to Gettysburg.—They will find every style of Summer Coats, Pants, Vests, Raglan Coats, of every quality, French Coats of Italian Tweed, Cashmeres, Linen, Check, Duck Coats, &c.—Pants of black and fancy Cashmeres, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, Duck, Cotton, &c. FRANKLIN B. PICKING. April 26, 1858.
Ready-made Clothing.
GEO. ARNOLD has now on hand the largest stock of Ready-made Clothing in town, comprising every variety and size, all of his own manufacture, which will be warranted well made, having hands constantly employed cutting out and making up. If we cannot fit you with a garment ready made, we will sell you the goods, take your measure, and make you up a garment on the shortest notice. Please call at the Clothing Emporium, where you will find Mr. Culp always on hand, bright and accurate measuring. Our stock is large, well selected, and will be sold cheap for Cash. Gettysburg, March 20, 1858.
Auctioneering.
ANDREW W. FLEMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a Sale Officer and Auctioneer. His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage. Aug. 17, 1857.
Removal.
THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Marching Shop from the Euclid Building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's, back of the back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. May 10, DAVID WARREN.
Chall Robbers.
THE third arrival of Robes by express.—The prettiest styles yet offered to the ladies, and from which they cannot fail to please their tastes. Come immediately if you want pretty and cheap goods. The latest styles and patterns of fine stripe robes just received at FAHNESTOCK'S. Apr. 26, 1858.
Spring Millinery.
MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city, and is now opening a beautiful assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, of the latest styles, which she will sell at the lowest cash prices, and which she invites the ladies to call and examine. Milliners who wish to buy Goods to sell again, will find much to their advantage to give for a call, as she keeps none but the most fashionable goods. April 19, 1858. 3m
Clear the Way
FOR THE NEW FIRM!—No. 1, 2 and 3 Riding and Wagon Saddles, Trotting, Buggy and Carriage Harness, Buggy, Carriage, Male, Hair, Ticking and common Collars. Riding and Driving Bridles, Martingales, Halters, Horse Covers and Fly Nets of every description. Whips, &c., just received and for sale at astonishingly low prices at BRINGMAN & CULP'S, sign of the "BIG BOOT," Chambersburg street. May 10, 1858.
Clothing.
THE best assortment, and the cheapest, in town. Call and see them, at the Clothing Emporium of GEO. ARNOLD. April 5, 1858.
White Goods.
AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the Ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliants, Cambrics, Jacquets, Plain Cambrics, Linen, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c. [April 5, 1858.]
To Get
purchases of Ready-made Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Clocks, Violins, and everything else in the variety line, at SAMSON'S. March 29, 1858.
MILLINERY.—Miss LOUISA KATE LITTLE wishes to inform the Ladies of town and country, that she is now prepared to execute Millinery in all its branches, in West Middle street, a few rods below Mr. George Little's store. We have done cheerfully and cheaply in town. Please call and see. [Apr. 21, 1858.]
GROCERIES.—If you want a good assortment of Groceries, such as Syrrups, Molasses, Sugar and Coffee, you will do well by examining the assortment at H. S. & E. H. MINNINGS'.
THE attention of the Ladies is directed to the large and splendid assortment of new Spring and Summer Goods, such as Delaines, Lawes, Dacal Ohlats, Ginghames, domestic and Swiss, Shawls, Bonnets, &c., at J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.
A beautiful assortment of rich French worked Collars, and many other new and seasonable goods, just received and for sale at low prices at H. S. & E. H. MINNINGS'.
GROCERIES.—Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, and all kinds of Spices, and every article in the grocery line, cheap and good at the new Dry Good and Grocery Store of J. C. GUINN & BRO. PARASOLS.—Latest Styles, at Miss McCREARY'S.



The Compiler.

W. J. Mudge, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, June 14, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.

PASSAGE COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette county.

Important from Utah.—The President, on Thursday last, communicated to Congress a dispatch from Gov. Cumming, by which he says, there is reason to believe that our difficulties with Utah are terminated. He congratulates Congress on the auspicious event, and says the three regiments of volunteers will not now be wanted.

The prospect of a war between England and this country is dissipating. The former will disavow the charges in the Gulf.

Clark Koonitz, Esq., has retired from the Frederick Maryland Union, on account of failing health. Messrs. Johnson, and Cole continue, as editors and proprietors, in whose hands the paper will lose nothing in interest or standing.

We see by the St. Louis papers that two lots of new wheat have been received there—one from Tennessee and the other from Mississippi—four weeks earlier than last year. They brought \$2 10 and \$2 25 per bushel.

The Adjutant General of Pennsylvania has issued orders for a grand encampment of the volunteer forces of the State, to take place at Williamsport on the 7th of September next. Amongst the important items in the military bulletin is one which calls on "the mid-camp and all other officers of the grand staff of the commander-in-chief, to be present, armed and equipped in full parade dress." There will soon be stirring times amongst the thousands of gallant "colonels" whose military duties have hitherto been regarded in a Pickwickian sense. Let them prepare to buckle their armor on and "camp out" in the valleys of Lycoming.

The Opposition in this Congressional district may, or may not, quarrel about their nominee for Congress—just as they please. The Star is quite mistaken in supposing that we, or the Democracy of the several counties, care a straw about it. The most "thoroughly tested reputation" of the opposition candidate, whoever he may be, will not save him from defeat. Do as you prefer, gentlemen. It's no funeral of our's.

The Know Nothing and Black Republican factions have united in a call for a State Convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 14th of July next. They tried a similar game last year and the year before, and yet were "whipped out of their boots"—as they will be again. Kansas is a "dead rock in the pit," so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, and without some such distracting issue there is no possibility of the "mulatto" party succeeding. The Democracy have had time for the "second sober thought."

Illinois Politics.—Mr. HAYNE, late United States District Attorney for Illinois, and hitherto a strong supporter of Judge Douglas, has written a letter urging the necessity of a union of the Democratic party, and taking the ground that, as the Kansas question has been settled, there can be no longer any reason for maintaining a position of hostility to the Administration.

Pensions to Widows and Orphans.—The President of the United States has promptly signed the bill extending the provisions of the first section of the act of 3rd February, 1853, so as to continue for life to the widows the half-pay allowed by said act, and where there are no widows, to the children under sixteen years of age. Widows receiving pensions under special acts are also included in this beneficent measure.

Death of a United States Senator.—Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson, United States Senator from Texas, and the successor of Gen. Rusk, died on Friday evening week, in Washington, of consumption. His term would have expired on the 4th of March next. He had been a prominent man in Texas politics, and was formerly Governor of the State.

By the fatal accident which occurred in Boston harbor, through the capsizing of the yacht "Prairie Flower," no less than seven lives were sacrificed.

In South Carolina and Georgia they are rejoicing over luscious cherries, pears and apricots.

The Athens (Tenn.) Post learns that engagements for new wheat have been made at 65 cents per bushel.

"It Won't Quite Win."

The following is one of the best delineated pictures of Black Republicanism we have yet seen. It is from the Quincy (Illinois) Herald, one of Judge Douglas's organs. Whether it reflects his sentiments in regard to this dangerous, because sectional, party, we cannot predict; but the article has in itself sufficient weight to arrest the attention of every reader:

Black Republican Prospects.—The Black Republicans have been flattering themselves for some time past that they would profit vastly in consequence of differences of opinion that existed among the Democrats on the Kansas question. Now that the Kansas question has been removed, at least for the present, from the arena of national politics, their prospects are not quite so bright as they were. They manifest a good deal of concern lest the Democracy shall be able to unite once more and give their common foe a gentled drubbing throughout the country. To prevent this, their newspapers volunteer long lectures to Buchanan men upon the wrongs and injuries they have suffered at the hands of the Douglas Democrats; and on the other hand, they think it very pusillanimous in the Douglas Democrats to sustain the Administration in any of its measures, since they found cause of difference upon one solitary question. Because the Buchanan Democrats violated one of the ten commandments, they think the Douglas Democrats should turn round and violate, and refuse to cooperate with the Administration in carrying out the other nine.

All this is certainly very disinterested on the part of the Black Republicans, but we suspect it won't quite win. We have no idea the Democrats will either agree or disagree about anything, for the purpose, or with a view to please the Black Republicans. Whatever they do, generally speaking, is done to please themselves, and to beat the Black Republicans. Nor do we perceive exactly that in the matter upon which there has recently been some difference of opinion among Democrats, the Black Republicans have achieved any particular laurels, or done anything calculated to vindicate their political integrity or to increase public confidence in their political consistency. They have sworn, all along, that Congress ought to dictate institutions to the Territories, and that Congress ought to decide for the Territories the question of slavery, at all events, whether it decided any other question or not. Yet they turn right about and complain that Congress proposed to settle the slavery question for the people of Kansas, and that the people of that Territory were not permitted to settle it for themselves. They argued that the people of the Territories were not capable of self-government; and yet they turn about and grumble like bears with sore heads, that the people of Kansas were not permitted to govern themselves! They wanted the Missouri compromise restored, and yet they voted for the Montgomery bill in Congress, which knocked the Missouri compromise a harder and a deadlier lick upon the head than it ever before received. They professed to be in favor of the admission of free States into the Union; and yet their leaders in Congress are speaking against the admission of Oregon, because her Constitution does not recognize the negro as the equal of the white man. In all this, we confess we can't exactly perceive that the Black Republicans have promoted their political prospects half as much as they evidently imagine they have. Instead, therefore, of spending so much of their precious time in efforts to promote dissensions among the Democracy, we conclude they had better devote all their spare time to the work of patching up the holes in their own rickety structure. There will be quite enough work for them to do to protect their own household from invasion, before the summer campaign is over. Many of their deluded followers have had their eyes fairly and fully opened to the wretched and hypocritical inconsistencies of the Black Republican creed and platform, during the last few months, and will most likely refuse to cooperate with the leaders of that sectional and treasonable faction any longer.

In short, we look upon the prospects of the Black Republicans as far gloomier than what were a year ago. No matter what may be the result of the vote in Kansas, the occupation of Black Republicanism will be gone, unless it shall conclude to fall back upon its favorite dogma of negro equality. If the people of Kansas decide to come into the Union, that is the end of it; and if they decide otherwise, the matter is ended, anyhow, for the present. In any event, and under any circumstances, therefore, we can see nothing in the prospects of the Black Republican party that is calculated, in the least, to cheer the drooping spirits of the earnest and most sanguine fanatic among them. With similar prospects before them, we should seriously apprehend any other party would go into "liquidation," or dilapidation, forthwith.

Official Corruption in Iowa. At the late session of the Legislature of Iowa a special committee was appointed to investigate alleged frauds in the location of the capital at Des Moines. Before this committee, evidence was given, showing that the Black Republican commissioners who had charge of the location, received in the way of bribes more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of property. Certain witnesses refused to testify to most important points in the investigation, and though the committee reported them as contumacious, the Black Republican House neglected or refused to compel them to testify—thus attempting to throw a cloak over the villany of the commissioners. So we go.

Congressman.—The opposition papers of Gettysburg, the Star and the Sentinel, claim their next Congressional candidate for Adams County, and advocate the nomination of EDWARD M. PETERSON, Esq. There can be no dispute about the strength of their claim, but for all that, they will have to surrender to Franklin. Col. McCLELLAN is all fixed, and kick as they will, they will have to accept him as their candidate. —Chambersburg Spirit.

The Opposition Journals have

"a hard road to travel"—verily.—"Kansas shrieking" has become unprofitable—the people seem determined to be humbugged by it no longer.—Know Nothing "Sam" has been thoroughly exposed, and kicked out of all decent company. Thus the two leading hobbies of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism are repudiated and ignored. What, then, is left their editors? Nothing—literally nothing.—But to make some show of opposition to the Democracy, and to hide the past iniquities of their own party—a party whose history is a continuous record of extravagance, peculation and fraud—they are endeavoring to create the impression that the Administration of Mr. Buchanan is unnecessarily increasing government expenditures—just as the President, and not Congress, had control of the appropriations. They carefully refrain from mention of the heavy amounts required for the Utah war, the strengthening of our Navy, and other items called for by the actual wants of the country. To these facts they expect to blind the eyes of the people, and gull them into the support of their candidates at the next election. But we are quite ready to enter the next canvass in opposition to the one-plank platform of our political opponents, the extravagance of the present Administration. If they do not find themselves holding the hot end of the poker before it is over, we will consent to go into a minority.

The Tariff Bribery Investigation.

The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the expenditure of money for the purpose of influencing the passage of the tariff of 1857, by the Thirty-Fourth Congress, have made a report in which are given some rich revelations. It appears from the Committee's report that a New England firm, Messrs. LAWRENCE, STONE & CO., who were engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, expended some \$87,000, in "lobbying" and other appliances to procure the passage of the tariff of 1857. The Committee have been unable to trace any of this money into the hands of members of Congress, though it can scarcely be doubted that some of it found lodgment in Congressional pockets. \$5,000 of the fund was paid to THURLOW WEED, who is the editor of the Albany Evening Journal and one of the chief priests of Abolition Republicanism, for his services as "briber" in Congress. \$1,500 of the fund was given to Mr. J. N. KEXXOLDS, President of the American Councils of the city of New York, "for the purpose (says the Committee) of getting up resolutions in favor of the measure and procuring their passage through the Councils of the American party," &c., &c. \$3,500 was also paid to the New York Journal of Commerce, "for collecting and publishing statistics." Interesting disclosures these, are they not, reader? Here we have the leaders of the two political factions who are so loudly clamorous for a high tariff, accepting pay for their labors in effecting a reduction of the Democratic Tariff of 1846! Here we have "Sam" (immaculate and unpurchaseable "Sam") for the consideration of \$1,000, inscribing on his banners the resolution of his Councils for a low tariff! Here we have "Sambo" (patriotic and incorruptible "Sambo") busily employed, for his wages of \$5,000, in reducing the duty on wool! Here we have all the Protectionists for a few paltry thousands, selling their creed and throwing their principles to the devil!

In the lower house of the last Congress, it will be remembered, the opposition had a considerable majority. The "Republicans" elected their nominee (BANKS) for Speaker, and had the control of the committees and the machinery of legislation generally. But notwithstanding all this, the bill to reduce the tariff rates fixed by the Congress of 1846 passed the "Republican" House, and became, through the action of the "Republicans," the law of the land.—This seems a little strange, no doubt, when it is remembered what great sticklers the Republicans are for a high tariff. The following, from the report of the Tariff Bribery Committee, may throw light on the mystery:

"It is proper for us to say that at the time Mr. Weed was not the publisher of a newspaper, that he held no office and that his personal exertions and personal and political influence alone were sought for, or obtained. But it is also true that, perhaps, no man in the country exerted a larger, or more controlling influence over the 'Republican' party than Mr. Weed."

We, therefore, reason thus: Thurlow Weed had a powerful and controlling influence over the "Republicans" in the last Congress; Thurlow Weed was bought by the low tariff men; ergo, the "Republicans" in the last Congress voted for the low tariff. From this we further conclude that the "Republicans"—their noisy professions to the contrary notwithstanding—don't care a fig for a high tariff, especially so long as they have access to the money chests of the low tariff men.—Bedford Gazette.

The Opposition papers, some weeks ago, made a desperate onset upon the Secretary of War, in regard to the Fort Snelling sale. The House of Representatives has since, by a decided vote, sustained the integrity and high character of that gentleman—and the question now is who will these "hard-up" and unprincipled editors next attack?

Disturbances in New Orleans.

The telegraphic intelligence from New Orleans realizes the apprehensions, long indulged, that the people of that city would be driven to some violent and revolutionary resort in order to terminate the bloody rule of the Know Nothing ruffians, who have for the last three years maintained a reign of terror over that unfortunate city. A recent movement of the respectable and orderly citizens, regardless of political divisions, to elect a ticket for Mayor, Records, and Aldermen, has precipitated this lamentable—we might perhaps say, inevitable appeal to force. The whole city government, including a police of several hundred men, has been in the hands of the very worst class of ruffians, criminals, and refugees from justice, who have been supported, protected, and incited by unprincipled demagogues and speculators upon the city treasury, and virtually invested with the control of the property and lives of the citizens. Murderers, professional fighting men, graduates of the penitentiary, were appointed to offices of great responsibility—even to judicial posts.—All attempts to hold these parties responsible for any of their violent have been prevented by the interposition of persons in high places. Judges have been assaulted and menaced, jurors waylaid and threatened, witnesses bought or spirited away, prisoners released by violence, and every act of lawlessness committed which could mark a community in a state of barbarian chaos. It is to get rid of the terrible incubus that the people—the orderly and peaceful citizens—have been driven to organize a vigilance committee. They will doubtless meet, with a violent resistance, and we shall await with much anxiety further intelligence of the movement. We need not say how much such events are to be deprecated and condemned by all good citizens.—Union.

Injustice to the Robber Montgomery.

We observe that the Republican press continue, under the lead of the Albany Evening Journal, to repudiate the robber Montgomery, one of the leaders of the Lane-Republican party in Kansas. We have no doubt of the fact that Montgomery is a great villain; and we hold like opinions in reference to Lane and a large portion of his associates.—They commenced their work as outlaws; and what we complain of is, that Lane should be regarded now, simply because his friends have got control of the territorial government of Kansas, as any different from or better than Montgomery. They belong to and are graduates of the same free school of Kansas glory. Their military education and life have been confined to denouncing the constituted authorities of the country; and Montgomery, who is no more a robber and outlaw than before, carries out his part of the work with relentless barbarity against all who disagreed with him and Lane two years ago. We are clear that Montgomery should be arrested and hung. There is no doubt of it. He is a robber and a murderer, besides being a general outlaw. But how is it possible to punish Montgomery without inferentially condemning Lane and all the Republicans, in and out of Kansas? We never shall be able to see that outlawry and robbery are any worse in 1858 than they were in 1856. Upon this point we insist that the Republican journals shall enlighten us. It will not do to denounce Montgomery, saying he is a villain. Our point is, that he is acting now as the Republicans acted two years, and even a year ago. When the Tribune comes to speak of Kansas, we trust that judicial journal will give us some light on this subject.

We had no eastern mail on Saturday evening, in consequence, as is reported, of the high water seriously injuring a bridge on the Railroad four miles below Hanover, as to prevent the afternoon train from crossing.

The Northern Central Railroad Company has leased the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, from Sunbury to Wilkes-Barre, and intend running their cars through from Baltimore to the latter place—the arrangement to commence on the first day of July.

The Great Storm in Illinois.—We have full particulars of the fearful disaster, previously reported by telegraph, which befell the village of Ellison, Illinois, on Sunday night week. Of seventy houses in the place, only three remained after the whirlwind passed. Nineteen lives were lost, and ten persons were fatally injured. Fourteen out of the nineteen who are reported as dead, were killed outright. Some fifty persons were maimed, and the survivors are suffering for the necessities of life, their property having been totally destroyed.

Washington, June 11.—Owing to words spoken in debate last night, in the Senate when there was a sharp passage at arms between Messrs. Wilson and Gwin, the latter this morning demanded of the former the usual satisfaction required by the duelling code. Mr. Wilson has taken the ground he assumed in the Brooks' affair, namely, that while he will not fight a duel, he will defend himself if attacked. Messrs. Seward and Wade were this afternoon engaged in the creditable endeavor to arrange the unfortunate difficulty.

The Hon. John P. Hale has been re-elected United States Senator from New Hampshire.



Brilliant Democratic Victory in Washington!

"Sam" Receives Another Severe Knock!—The election in Washington City, on Monday last, resulted in a victory for the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings more brilliant than we had anticipated. The battle was hotly contested, and the exertions of the friends of the several candidates were very energetic; but Col. Benner, Dem., was, nevertheless, elected Mayor by the extraordinary majority of 571!!!—while a large majority of the Councilmen are of the same political stamp. At the last preceding Mayor's election our majority was but 27.

This triumph is especially gratifying, both as to time and place. Those "who have been for months endeavoring to patch up an opposition to the Democratic party out of the relics of Know Nothingism, Black Republicanism, and all the other isms that are doomed to an ephemeral existence, were looking with great anxiety to the Washington election, in the hope that their scheme would succeed, and that the Democratic phalanx, with Col. Benner at its head, would be overthrown. He is known to be a friend to the President—a supporter of his policy,—and a National Democrat of the old Jeffersonian school; and had he been defeated, his defeat would have been hailed by the piebald opposition, all over the Union, as a rebuke of the President, as a verdict against his Administration, and as the beginning of a movement that was to sweep the Democracy from the field in 1860, and inaugurate a sectional party into the high places of the nation. We know that stupendous and almost superhuman efforts were made by the opposition to produce this result, that such proclamation might be made through the length and breadth of the land. But they have failed—utterly failed. The Democracy of Washington nobly did their duty—carried off the honors of the day; and their brethren everywhere congratulate them upon an achievement so nobly and worthily consummated.

Municipal Election.—NORWICH, CONN. June 7.—At the city election to-day the Democrats elected eight members of the city council to four Republicans. No choice for mayor. The contest was a spirited one.

Letter from Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—Both Houses have again re-considered, and the day now fixed for final adjournment is Monday next.

The Appropriation Bills are engrossing nearly all the time of the working members, and it is more than probable that several measures of immediate moment outside of this range will go over to the next session.

Since my last, Messrs. Harris and Hughes, of the House, have had a "misunderstanding," in debate, and a resort to the duelling code was predicted.—Friends interfered, however, and the affair has been brought to an amicable termination. On the heels of this, came another "of like import," between Messrs. Davis and Benjamin, of the Senate, which was also likely to result in a duel; but the proper explanations have brought things all right again between the parties.

The Government will not go into the partnership with Great Britain in the Atlantic Telegraph business. England is evidently grabbing for the lion's share—or, in other words, the entire control of the work. Let her have the whole of the present line, and pay for it too. We can establish one of our own. American enterprise and capital are ample for almost any undertaking.

The election in this city on Monday was an exciting one, and resulted in a most decided Democratic triumph.—The day passed off with less rowdiness than was generally anticipated.

In New Orleans the Know Nothings have carried the day. How could it be otherwise in a city where thieves and cut-throats do as they please, there not being sufficient moral force in the community to bring them to justice? But as the Know Nothing majority has dwindled down from 2500 to less than 300, it is possible the authorities will begin to see the necessity of doing something for the public good, that power may not altogether slip out of their fingers. And the Vigilance Committee is still to be feared, combining in its number as it does the best citizens of New Orleans.

Discredited Banks.—The following Banks of this State are set down among the list of discredited ones in Peterson's Detector:—Bank of Crawford county, Meadville, Pa.; McKean County Bank, Smithport, Pa.; Shamokin Bank, Shamokin, Pa.; Tioga County Bank, Tioga, Pa.

Destroyed by Lightning.—The barn of Mr. George Spahr, of Washington township, York county, Pa., was struck by lightning during a thunder storm on Monday evening of last week and was entirely destroyed.

A Fearful Rate of Speed.—A special train on the Canada Grand Trunk Railway, ran 28 miles in 25 minutes last Monday—a rate of 67 1-5 miles per hour.

There are 32,000 German Methodists in the United States.

John & Compy Affairs.

Another Warehouse.—The grain and produce firm of KLINE, FELTER & Co., of Hanover, have leased from Hon. S. R. RUSSELL, ground 120 by 100 feet, on the Railroad, immediately opposite the residence of Mr. JOHN GILBERT, and close to which the Freight Depot is to be located, upon which they design erecting a large frame Warehouse, to be ready by the time the iron track reaches this place.—These gentlemen are possessed of energy and good business abilities, and will be welcomed into our midst. Who will next exhibit an evidence of enterprise?

Cemetery Election.

At the election for President and Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, on Monday last, the following persons were re-elected, to serve the ensuing year:

President, D. McConaughy, Esq. Managers, Rev. Dr. S. C. Schmucker, George Shryock, Rev. Dr. C. P. Krauth, Hon. J. B. Danner, Prof. M. Jacobs, H. J. Stahle and D. McCreary.

At a meeting of the Board, on Thursday evening, J. B. Danner was re-elected Treasurer, and H. J. Stahle, Secretary. Peter Thorn was continued as Keeper.

Water Company Election.

At the recent election for Managers of the Gettysburg Water Company, the following were chosen:

Managers, Geo. W. McClellan, Esq., James A. Thompson, Hon. S. R. Russell, E. B. Bueler, Esq., and Dr. J. J. Hill.

Geo. W. McClellan is the President, and S. R. Russell, Secretary and Treasurer, of the Board.

Thieves About.

On Thursday morning last, Mr. NORTON GEIGER, for some time past a boarder at the house of FRANCES BREAM, Esq., in Cumberland township, missed from his purse money to the amount of \$200, in gold—from \$1 to \$20 pieces—and suspecting a person named JOHN A. CROUSE, who was also staying at the house and slept in the same room, for having committed the larceny, he immediately came to town and made complaint before Justice BRIGMAN, who issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of Mr. NICHOLAS WEAVER, who started in pursuit of the suspected person. So far, however, without success.

We are told, also, that one night last week some person not having the fear of an accusing conscience before his eyes, entered the kitchen of Mr. PERCY THOMAS, at the Cemetery, and took therefrom a number of articles—edibles, &c.

Non-Explosive Lamp.

The Coal Oil Lamp, which is attracting so much attention throughout the country, can be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS, in York street, Gettysburg. One distinguishing feature of this Lamp is, it will not explode—another, that the light is regular, steady and brilliant, and can be regulated to suit the fancy. Call and examine the Lamp at the place mentioned, where the oil can also be had.

New Military Hat.

Lieutenant E. G. FAHNESTOCK, of the Independent Blues, brought with him from the city a few days ago one of the new Military Hats, recently adopted as the future hat for the United States Soldiers. It is a black slouch, ornamented by a bugle in front and the initials of the company ("I. B.") in brass. The rim is turned up at the one side and supported by an eagle, while on the other is placed a Hungarian plume. The L. B.'s have adopted it and will have them on in a few days. This will be another decided improvement to the company both in appearance and comfort. When you go to Falmestocks' to buy some of their very cheap carpets, about which there is so much talk, just ask to see the new Military Hat.—Star.

The Bridges across the Run on the Mummashburg and Newville roads, at the north side of town, need guard rails, if nothing else. Our town authorities are grossly negligent in regard to this matter, for life and limb are at stake in crossing, these dark nights.

Mr. PHILIP RODDING, of Cumberland township, placed upon our table, the other day, a pair of heads of Lettuce resembling fair-sized cabbage heads. They were exceedingly tender and delicious, and forced us to the conclusion that there is some art in gardening.—Mr. Rodding and his good lady have our thanks.

Peterson's Magazine.—The July number of this popular periodical is received. Mrs. Ann S. Stevens, we see, begins a thrilling Original Novellet, entitled "KING PHILIP'S DAUGHTER." Hereafter, Mrs. S. will write exclusively for "Peterson's Magazine," her own having been merged into it, and her fine corps of contributors transferred to it also. This makes "Peterson" unapproachable in literary merit. A new volume begins with the July number. Now is the time to subscribe. Terms, \$2.00 per annum; or, eight copies for \$10.00. Address Chas. J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. A specimen may be seen at this office.

The pig is season is at hand.—The young pigs should be thinking about enjoying it. A day in the country, running over the hills, never hurt anybody.

The crops here-away wear a very promising appearance.

News Items.

We learn that during the thunder storm of Saturday evening week, the Barn of Mr. GEORGE SEANREUT, in Reading township, was struck by lightning and entirely consumed. The horses were by the most active exertions saved; two cows perished in the flames. A lot of farming utensils and horse gears were also burnt. Loss estimated at about \$800. No insurance. Another warning to those not having their property insured.

Struck by Lightning.

A friend at Littlestown informs us that on Friday last, that neighborhood was visited by a perfect torrent of rain, accompanied with most vivid lightning and heavy thunder—so terrific, indeed, as to cause general alarm. The lightning struck into the chimney of the Foundry, and ran down to the first floor, where it struck one of the hands, severely though not dangerously. He was unconscious for some moments. The rest of the hands escaped without injury. The chimney of Wm. Linsinger's house was also struck, knocking off the top, and the lightning running down to the lower floor, when it passed out under the wash boards. Curious to state, no one of the inmates was in any wise injured.

In all probability the Cars will commence running on the Littlestown Railroad on the 21st inst., when there will be two regular trains each day—morning and noon.

Mr. S. WEAVER takes first rate Pictures, at from 25 cents up to \$10, sunshine or no sunshine. See his advertisement.

The Rev. THOMAS W. KEMP, late of our Seminary, has sailed for Europe, with a view to improve his health, which is much impaired.

Distressing—A Boy Perished in the Mountains.—An inquest was held on Wednesday of last week, by Robert Middleton, Esq., of Millin township, upon the body of a boy named Henry GREGG, aged about seven years. It appears that the boy, who was a deaf mute, left his father's residence, at the foot of the North Mountain, near the Three-Square Hollow on Sunday morning the 23d ult. Immediately upon being missed search was made by the parents and neighbors, but no trace of him could be discovered, until accidentally found by two men on the 21st. From appearances the poor little fellow must have wandered about a long time before death relieved him from his misery, as it was evident he had been dead but a short time, there being no signs of decomposition. The jury rendered a verdict that the child came to his death from hunger and exposure, having been exposed to all the drearying rains, day and night, which fell during that time.—Carlisle Democrat.

Distressing Calamity.—We are pained to learn that a most interesting little girl, between six and seven years old, daughter of George SWORDS, residing in Papertown, was drowned on Friday last, in Mountain creek, in attempting to cross the same on a foot log. It seems that the mother sent this little girl, and another small sister and brother, to a neighbor's a short distance off for cabbage plants, and having to cross the stream which was much swollen by the late protracted rains, on reaching it, the brother stopped to fish, whilst the little girls proceeded to cross on a foot log. Having got about midway over, the foremost little girl heard a splash in the water, but could not venture to stop to see what had occurred, lest by losing her equilibrium, she should be precipitated into the stream, and having with considerable difficulty attained the opposite shore, and turning around to look for her sister, was made acquainted with the painful fact that she had fallen into the stream and was buried beneath the turbulent waves! The alarm was speedily given to the neighbors, but too late to avail in saving the life of the unfortunate little girl. The body was found in the Yellow Breeches creek, a mile below where the casualty occurred.—Carlisle American.

The Search of American Vessels by British Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Commander Rogers, of the steamer Water Witch, has forwarded information from Key West, to the effect that Admiral Stenart, of the British navy, has sent a vessel after the steamer Styx, with official instructions not again to visit American vessels. It is further stated that the British cruisers are not acting under new instructions, but those issued in 1847.

This intelligence has been formally received in Washington, and though not coming officially, is believed to be the forerunner of a disavowal by the British government of all the acts of which our government and the people of the United States have so much reason to complain.

Brigham Young Willing to Transfer all Authority.—A Mormon named Williams, living near Leavenworth, received a letter dated from Salt Lake City, on May 8th, which represents everything as quiet in the valley.

The Independence correspondent of the Republican, writing on the 4th of June, says that the Salt Lake mail of April 18th had arrived, bringing news that an express had reached Camp Scott from Governor Cumming, stating that he had been well received at Salt Lake City, and that Brigham Young was willing to transfer all his authority, and had enjoined his followers to recognize Mr. Cumming as their future Governor, and to aid him in the discharge of his duty.

Jenny Lind.—Mrs. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) recently gave birth to twins—one of each sex. Here we have another edition in two volumes of "Goldsmith's Animated Nature."

A terrible disaster has taken place off Cape Sable. A propeller burst her boiler on Tuesday, and out of thirty-two persons only three escaped.

SAFETY Fuse, Powder, Shot and Caps, at
Norbeck & Martin's.

